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THE WAR IN ENTRE RIOS.

REBELS TWICE DEFEATED.

FINAL BATTLE IMMINENT.

We have good news simultaneously from the Uruguay and the Parana, announcing the defeat of a portion of Lopez Jordan's army at Tala, and the complete dispersal and rout of the band under Luengo, who invaded Sta. Fe. The rebel commander Gonsalez, after the engagement at Tala, fell into the hands of Gen. Gelly, and Luengo's lieutenant, Pacheco, has in like manner been captured by the authorities of Santa Fe. These successes of the National arms are apparently the prelude to a final pitched battle between General Gelly and Lopez Jordan, in which the triumph of the former is considered certain, although the rebels are so well mounted that we doubt whether the National troops will be able to follow them up so vigorously as could be desired.

At noon on Sunday Luengo's invading column marched for Barillal, three and a half leagues distant from San Lorenzo; but was soon overtaken by the troops from Rosario, under Pascual Rosas. After a sharp fight, in which seven of the rebels were killed and four wounded, the rest, under Agena Pacheco surrendered, to the number of seventy-six men and four officers. Pacheco is badly wounded, and the officers next in command were Majors Juan M. Lopez, Burgos, and Urraco, also prisoners. Luengo is supposed to be hiding in an island called Isla de Pajaros, and the Espora was despatched yesterday with troops from Rosario to seize him: in case they cannot find him in the woods, they intend to take away his boats, and thus prevent his getting away either to the Santa Fe or Entre Rios shore.

It is stated that Pascual Rosas displayed much energy in following up Pacheco's band, and the prisoners were expected in Rosario yesterday. He has also taken an Entre Riano flag.

The engagement at Tala is described at full in the following despatches:—

Official Despatch of General Gelly.

The General-in-Chief.

Arroyo Tala, Sept. 8, 1870.

To the Minister of War, Col. Gainza.

I have the honor to enclose the report of General Rivas and Colonel Taborda; by which you will learn of the complete defeat of a division of the enemy under the rebel Col. J. L. Gonzalez, about 1,500 strong, which our troops fell in with on the banks of the Gualeguay.

The victory is important, Captain Gonzalez, two officers and several others are prisoners and about 60 killed on the battle field. We had not a single man wounded on our side. The victory will have a demoralizing effect on the rebel army, I can assure Your Excellency that of the troops routed. Jordan will not reassemble 100 men, it was a complete surprize. General Rivas who commanded in person the expedition, and in fact all our officers and men merit especial notice for their courage and bravery on the occasion and I congratulate you and the country on the result.

JOHN A. GELLY-OBES.

Gen. Rivas to Gen. Gelly Obes.

Arroyo Tala, Sept. 7, 1870.

"According to the plan agreed on the forces at my orders, comprising Calvete's infantry (9th batt. of the Line, Gualeguaychú Guards, and Correntino Chasseurs), four pieces of mountain artillery, 3rd and 5th cavalry, San Martin squadron, and Taborda's vanguard, crossed the Gualeguay at Paso Tala, near the town of that name, when we learned that a body of 1,500 of the enemy was in front. This morning at daybreak my scouts brought word that the enemy was about four miles West, whereupon I sent Taborda after them, and his account of the victory is enclosed herewith. Nothing could be more successful, and the conduct of Colonels Taborda and Azcona is beyond praise. The soldiers had just made a painful night march through swamps and creeks, and took the enemy quite unawares."

Col. Taborda to Gen. Rivas.

"By your orders I started this morning from Tala, and after about four miles came upon the enemy; throwing out skirmishers on each side I rushed on the rebels at full gallop in three columns, the right under Col. Azcona, the left under Major Barcos, and the centre under Major Gomez. The enemy were quite astonished, and dispersed in all directions, but we pursued them from the Tala to the Aleta, killing sixty of them, besides several wounded and a number of prisoners. My force was 1200, that of the rebels 1500. Among the prisoners I send you are Col Juan Luis Gonzalez, Capt. Charles Anderson, Ensign Basualdo, &c. All my officers and men behaved well."

A letter has been intercepted from Lopez Jordan to Col. Gonzalez, dated September 1st., in which he promises Gonsalez important news shortly from Santa Fé.

A VISIT TO BERNSTADT.

Rosario, Sept. 8, 1870.

In March of the present year a solitary pampa presented itself to the eye of the traveller, on arriving at the Roldan Chico Station, on the Central Argentine Railway, dotted at intervals of one or two leagues by the mud ranchos of gaucho 'vaqueros.' The change that has taken place within six months is wonderful. From the Station until the horizon closes the view, we see clusters of cheerful-looking white houses, some tiled, others shingled, others thatched, and most of them surrounded already with well tilled fields, in which the vivid green of the growing wheat affords a pleasant contrast to the dirty brown of the pampa grass. On riding through the broad roads that intersect farms, one is surprised to witness the work done by the colonists, and the air of comfort their houses present. Nearly all have large gardens, well ditched around, corrals for their animals, and many have already planted trees. It was a pleasant sight to see the ploughs going; the husband in the furrow, the wife driving the oxen, and troops of white-headed children breaking up the sods and pulling up the rank vegetation.

The first thing a Chinaman does, when he arrives in the United States, is to buy a pair of boots; the first thing a Swiss does, on arriving in the Argentine Republic, is to buy a horse, two, if he can. The boys and girls become expert and fearless equestrians in a very short time. This love of horseflesh, the director tells me, has cost the colony many a bitter lesson. Notwithstanding the continual care of the Director, the Swiss cannot resist the temptation of buying a cheap horse, and being ignorant of the customs of the country, they are repeatedly taken in by sharpers, who sell them stolen horses for two or three dollars, which have to be delivered up to the real owner the next day. However, bought experience is always the most valuable.

On arriving at Bernstadt, situated on the line of railway, and in the centre of the colony, we were cordially received by Mr. Bro ft, the indefatigable director. The town itself is admirably laid out, and might be taken as a model for others that will inevitably spring up in all parts of the country. The streets are broad, twenty metres, and the 'cuadras' are divided by small streets cutting them in two, thus giving two fronts to each lot. On either frontage of the town is a wide boulevard, which is to be planted with trees, and in the centre, on each side, is a large plaza, bearing the sympathetic names 'Wheelwright' and 'Armstrong.' Fronting the plazas are the lots destined for the Catholic and Protestant churches and schoolhouses. We were pleased with the nomenclature of the streets adopted by the Administration. On one side the streets bear the names of the Directors in London; on the other the names of the great men of this country. The boulevards are called after the chairman, Mr. Hegan, and Mr. Brassey. If we turn from the plan on paper to the reality, we find that there is little reason to doubt of the full realization of the projected town. We were quite taken aback on seeing the activity pervading the place. Already fifteen good houses were up or in process of building, and we were told that the value of the lots had risen to three times their original price, and that many families of Rosario had bought lots with the intention of building country houses thereon. Inside the Administration enclosure was a perfect Babel. Carpenters at work making houses for the settlers; peons making adobes; others driving strayed cattle into the pound; agricultural implements being put together; a score of visitors to the colony; a score of the colonists themselves, speaking German, French, English, and Spanish, some wanting one thing, some another. One had lost an ox; another, a child strayed into the pampa. (One man with a cart had lost himself a few days after the first establishment of the Colony, almost within sight of his house, and, on sending out scouts after him, he was found five leagues off travelling towards Buenos Ayres, looking for his house!). It fact, Bernstadt presented one of the busiest scenes we have witnessed in the country.

They say that competition is the life of trade. It being rumoured that the administration was about to build a Protestant church (the majority of the colonists are Protestant) the Catholics, and particularly the natives, at once commenced a subscription, and Mr. Booft told us he had in his hands a list amounting to five hundred dollars. Some ladies in Rosario are about to take the thing in hand; so it is probable Bernstadt will have a Catholic before a Protestant church. There is a Protestant Pastor and, strange to say, his congregation on a Sunday numbers more Catholics than Protestants.

Fearing you will think this letter too long, we will close it with a few statistics that Mr. Perkins, the superintendent in Rosario, was kind enough to give us:—

Foreign population, adults	..	412
" " children		263
Native population	.....	160
Population of the town	.....	53
Total		888

150 cuadras sown in wheat, peas, potatoes, beans and lucerne, and a quantity of land ready for maize.

There are 88 gardens cultivated and fenced, and about thirty thousand trees planted.

The colonists possess—

234 oxen.
188 horses.
81 cows with calves.
500 hens.

130 houses have been built by the administration within six months.

Considering that more than half of the colonists arrived only in the months of June and July, we think the STANDARD will dub Bernstadt the model colony of South America. We in Rosario deem it so.

Yours truly,

LEO.

COLONIZATION OF THE CHACO

The most gigantic scheme of colonization yet presented to Congress is that of M. Belot de Gosnay on behalf of some influential capitalists in Europe, the effect of which would be to convert the Gran Chaco into a flourishing territory of the Republic. The proposal runs thus:—

1st. To establish 20,000 families (100,000 persons) within nine years, at cost of the Company.

2nd. To find them in building materials for huts.

3rd. To support them the first year.

4th. To supply them with seeds, farming implements, and 4 oxen and two cows for each family.

5th. All these advances to be repaid by the colonists within five years, their holdings being mortgaged for the payment.

6th. To make a port for use of the colony.

7th. To keep steamers for the same purpose.

8th. To lay out a city with an area of two square leagues (18 square miles), a part of which will be devoted to plazas, churches, &c.

The city and port will be on the banks of the Paraná, the blocks or cuadras being of the same size as in Buenos Ayres, but with streets 65 feet wide. Each block to comprise 16 lots; 8 to be given to settlers at $1 each and the other 8 to belong to the Company.

The land-grant is to comprise 600 sq. leagues (4 million acres) having 20 leagues front on the Paraná by 30 depth in the Chaco. It will be divided into 30 Cantons of 20 square leagues each, and in the centre of each will be reserved an area of 10,000 for a town.

Each Canton is to be sub-divided into 20 lots of 1 square-league each, which are to be distributed alternately in this manner: one lot for the National Government, one for the Company, and one for the colonists. That for the colonists will be again sub-divided into 100 'chacras' or farms (each 64 acres) to be given to settlers at £1 sterling each farm, but as soon as 10,000 families are settled the price will be raised to £2.

The colony shall be governed as a Territory of the Republic, the settlers being exempt from military service, except in self-protection. it may afterwards be admitted as a new Province.

The Company shall receive from Government 75$ fts. in National Bonds (at the current rate in London) for every family introduced in the colony, as also a free grant of 200 sq. leagues out of the 600 marked out as above. The farm-grants to colonists shall be given them as they arrive. The Government shall also find them in arms and ammunition. The first 500 families must be established within 18 months. The colony shall be free of all import duties; the colonists shall pay no tax of any kind during the first 5 years.

The projector of the enterprise, M. Gosnay, offers a deposit of £10,000 in National Bonds, as guarantee.

THE PANIC AT MONTEVIDEO.

Sept. 12, 1870.

The humdrum dullness which has become a characteristic of our city was disturbed on Tuesday last about 1 p.m. by the report of a cannon and, immediately after, by a party of men, on foot and on horseback, who came rushing out of the Government-house and tearing up Calle 25 de Mayo at the top of their speed. At these well known revolutionary symptoms the shutters of the various shops ran up as if by magic. Women and children hurried home, and the streets looked portentous in their sudden desolation. Calle del Rincon, the street that witnessed the assassination of the unfortunate General Flores, was, on the contrary, particularly busy. Mounted officers dashed at break neck speed along its wretched pavement, and small detachments of soldiers ran at double quick along its narrow side walks.

The Blancos had come. The roofs and 'miradores' were black with excited people eagerly gazing towards the Cerrito, on which a dark mass, said to be the Blanco army, was visible. Many no doubt looked upon them as 'Salvages' and Invaders, but many also invested this horde of ignorant gauchos with all the attributes of a band of heroes come to deliver them from the yoke of an odious Government.

Several regiments marched out at once—that is to say, out of the barracks—and made a great demonstration of warlike intent and small brass cannons on Calle 18 de Julio; but, although no doubt could be entertained that they outnumbered the enemy ten to one, they showed no inclination to molest him, and about supper time marched back, leaving a strong line of guards across the city, to harass and annoy the butchers, milkmen and vegetable dealers on their way to market in the early morning. The dial of the great clock of the Matriz Church was not lighted that night, that the enemy might have no targets for his guns during the darkness.

Next day the Blancos had disappeared, to 'carnear,' it was said, and there was a greater stir of warlike preparation than ever; but towards evening they came back. The tramway to the Union was seized by the Government, and told to make ready to convey troops. At the Union it is said that people were going about the streets openly with BLUE ribbons in their hats! that a ball had been given by the Blancos, at which the 'elite' of Union society had assisted. How much of truth there is in all this I [illegible].

Certain it is that no one was allowed to leave the city, that sentinels were placed at the four corners of the Plaza, that families living in the suburbs hurried into town, and that everyone wore an air of momentarily expecting a blow without knowing where it would come from.

In the meantime the Colorados were not idle. Hurried enlistments took place. The ranks of the regular (negro) army was swelled with runaway sailors and Neapolitans who were drilled and put through their paces in the old market, and marched tremblingly and in tears to where glory waits them. Murderous-looking gauchos with ugly lances galloped madly through the streets. But of enthusiasm there was none. Not a solitary 'viva' cheered the dejected-looking troops.

In the meantime business is paralysed. Gold has gone up to 17. The shops are deserted and the Post Office closed. The streets look desolate, and the Bolsa is bare of bulls. So little confidence is placed in the National Guards that they are not allowed to carry their arms to their homes. It is also said that extra duties are to be imposed at the Custom House, and that a new Contribucion Directa is to be levied! But the best of all is that 'personeros' are to be paid for three months, in advance.

A Government official said to me the other day: "The Blancos will never take the city, if only for this reason: the Italians hate them to a man, and won't let them in." I took pains to enquire of a 'tiendista' who does business with me, and who is one of the most respected Italians in the city, whether this statement was correct. "There was a time," he said, "but not now. If this Government had treated us differently, it might have counted on a battalion of Italian volunteers. But we don't care now. It's a matter of perfect indifference to us who wins."

Many think it a pity Bustamante was made Gefe of the city, and I am inclined to share the opinion. He is a man of courage, ability, and determination. If some 'vieja' had only been put in his place, we might have hoped for a speedy termination of this wretched state of affairs. But José Candido Bustamante is quite capable of enduring a nine years siege, of reducing the inhabitants to rations of cats and dogs, aye, and of shooting the grumblers too! In fact he would offer a resistance worthy of Paysandu itself. But, let us hope, if ever we are brought to so dire an extremity that the Blancos when they *do* catch him, will not serve him as his party treated the brave Leandro Gomez.

How long this state of things is going to last, of course, nobody knows. It is evidently the intention, and perhaps the settled plan, of the Blanco chief to harass and periodically throw the town into confusion, retire long enough to partially restore confidence, again re-appear and retire as before, until he has worn out the frothy ardor of our National Guards and the momentary enthusiasm of our volunteers. Then some day, when we least expect it, we shall wake up to find the Custom-house in the hands of the English or American Marines, the Spaniards and Italians in possession of the Government-house, while the rebels march in through the old market amid the enthusiastic plaudits of an emancipated (?) people!

In view of the frequent interruption of telegraphic communication between this city and Montevideo that has lately occurred, our special correspondent on the other side, Mr. Standby O'Gorman, has now at his command a corps of carrier pigeons that, in case of wire cutting, will, we hope, secure for the STANDARD many an editorial victory while the war in Europe lasts. Should the wires be cut to-day when the Biela arrives, those anxious for the first news will find us "Standing by" at the Old Market, where we purchased the pigeons. Let us hope, however, that the defeat of the Blancos may leave the telegraph at our disposal on an occasion of such moment.

The prolongation of the time allowed for the payment of Contribucion Directa tax expires to-morrow; a colleague says that the Government will grant a further delay, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report.

WAR IN EUROPE.

No. V.

London, August 11th 1870

Since the 6th inst, that direful day for our gallant neighbour France; 'la vivandiere' among nations, we have experienced an unexpected pause in military operations. We have had some leisure to review the extent and the causes of the French reverses. The defeats of Weissemburg, Woerth, and Saarbruck, were even more serious than it was at first thought. In the three engagements (none of them can be called pitched battles,) the French must have lost in killed and wounded and prisoners upwards of 25 thousand men. In each affair they were outnumbered in the proportion of three and four to one. It was a cruel slaughter of noble troops infamously sacrificed by careless, overconfident, and dilletanti generalship. The Germans with three well equipped armies as brave as the French, and more steady in action, were allowed to fall in huge masses on isolated divisions of the enemy's line and break them before their supports could arrive. The common calculation of time and distance as well as the ordinary precaution of reconnoitring seems to have been forgotten by the French Commander-in-Chief. The Emperor has acknowledged his error by resigning the command into the hands of Marshal Bazaine. Frossard and Mc Mahon with their shattered divisions have joined the main and new line of defence between Luneville and Metz.

The Imperial Guard, the divisions of Canrobert at Nancy, and of Bazaine de Failly, L'Admirault and others in the centre and left are as yet untouched. With reinforcements from Lyons Cherbourg and Chalons, the French have now in battle array more than 300,000 of their best troops, who surely, if this war is not to be brought to a close by political means, and under the circumstances by traitrous behaviour in Paris, will long defend the road to that city, if they do not even drive back the invaders

We know little of the movements of the victorious German army except that their centre has pushed on to St. Avold and the advanced guards are within 15 miles of Metz. The Crown Prince does not appear to have followed McMahon further than Hagenau; pushing his reconnoitring divisions on the road to Pfalzburg and Saverne. We have yet to hear if he is to take part in the great battle now imminent before Metz. There seems now to be no doubt that the original design of the Prussians was to act on the defensive in the Rhenish provinces:

The loose and dilatory proceedings of the French led to a sudden change of the German tactics, and so far with splendid results. From the scanty accounts published of the actions of Saarbruck and Woerth, we know that nothing could exceed the bravery and dash of the French troops. But they illustrated on these occasions their traditional defect of being seized with a fatal panic in defeat, and also a want of steadiness in firing, a fact long since predicted by military men as neutralizing the advantages of the Chassepot in the hands of a Frenchman. McMahon brought out his troops in tolerable order, but with the loss of at least 10,000 men Frossard's retreat from Spicheren and the Saar was a complete muddle and rout. The Germans who notwithstanding their admitted and great superiority in point of numbers had to attack under many disadvantages in regard to position, suffered immensely. Had their losses been less, and their victories more cheaply gained, they would certainly before this have followed up their success. As it is, the French have had breathing time, which they have employed firstly in concentrating their forces and changing their chief command, and secondly in most disgraceful scenes in the Corps Legislatif at Paris, in useless disturbances in the streets and mere yells of dissatisfaction, finally ending in the fall of the Ollivier Ministry and the establishment of a thoroughly Imperialist Cabinet under General Montauban, of Chinese celebrity, a regular fire-brand and Turco, who will certainly clear the streets if he have a chance. General Trochu and the Orleanist General Changarnier, have gone to Metz to take command in the service of France, if not of the expiring Empire. Even the Duc d'Aumale has offered his sword. The sick and dying Napoleon III may still die in the purple and diadem, if he lives to see the Prussians driven beyond the frontier. But when the last German trooper has recrossed the Saar, his dynasty will end then, if not before. It was reported that the Prince Imperial had been sent back to Paris; but by last accounts he was still at Metz. When lately the Emperor was delicately recommended to return to Paris, his Spartan-like reply was, "yes; dead or victorious."

Pending the receipt, hourly expected, of great and decisive news from the seat of war, I have time to chronicle the prorogation of the British Parliament, which took place yesterday, to the great relief of the Ministry and the public, who were freed from the injudicious enquiries of crochetty members. Lord Granville's rather unintelligible and supplemental treaty with France and Prussia, and in due time with the other consignataries of the treaties of 1831 and '39 is already ratified by the Prussian Minister Count Bernstoff; but I have not yet heard that it is signed by the French Minister. The terms of the new treaty by which we bind ourselves to join with one belligerent against the other who may violate the neutrality of Belgium, and not extending our operations beyond Belgium, is a compromise that is safe in the presence of the successes of the Prussian arms; and our barometer the public funds rise with these successes, a convincing proof of the natural instincts, feelings and opinion of the nation. But a neutral power, particularly if strong, is doomed to abuse by the belligerents.

The French wonder that we can sit quietly and see the humiliation of a faithful ally. The Germans bluster about the innocent act of a poor English pilot, and our thorough right to supply the French fleet with coal. But Mr. Bismarck is wiser than his generation: his official journal has since snubbed some of those paltry complaints. England, from the first outbreak of the war horrified at the precipitate conduct of France, was Prussian in its sympathies, if even from no other cause. When the strife became not only Prussian and Bismarckian, but German and Teutonic, her true sympathies were still more marked; not only the *Times*, but all the Liberal papers at once declared on the same side, and certainly not from a bygone national antipathy to the French nation. The artizans of England and France have, since the war was declared, interchanged affectionate and sympathetic notes, through the medium of their international associations; but both oppose the Empire, and dread the dangers of military rule. If British sympathy has leaned at all towards France, it is since her reverses. The recent coarse and cruel articles in the *Times*, inciting the French to insist on the abdication of the Emperor, and gloating over the triumph of the Prussian arms—whose lustre no one wishes to dim—have created a certain disgust. For the first time in my experience of the English press, has a deliberate charge of bribery been hurled by one of our respectable papers against another; the *Standard* made the charge against the *Times* in its first column yesterday.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

(*Our own Correspondent.*)

London, Aug. 9.

As I have already stated the Prussians had been during the last fortnight steadily advancing in three armies across the Rhine towards the French frontier. Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the army of the North, who was supposed to be at Treves, had turned southward towards Saarlouis. The Prussian King who, with General Steinmetz as his lieutenant, had advanced through Mannheim towards the centre, inclining to the Palatinate; whilst the Crown Prince had effected a junction with the Bavarian and Baden contingents, and had taken the offensive at the extreme southern and eastern point of the Palatinate.

In the meantime the French armies seem to have been concentrating towards the centre for a general attack on the left by Saarbruck, and on the the right towards Zweibrucken to invade German territory by Neunkirchen and Homburg (not the well-known place of the same name), and advance on Mannheim.

If ever such a plan existed, it was defeated by the combined and rapid advance of the three Prussian corps d'armée.

The C[illegible]e had in the south quietly [illegible] advanced guard in the woods, on the banks of the Lauter, a little to the N.W. of Lauterburg, and in front of Weissenburg, a small French town partly fortified and garrisoned by a weak division of General McMahon's army, under Gen. Abel Douay. The French seemed to have grossly neglected the ordinary precaution of reconnoitering the enemy's country. On the morning of the 4th inst., whilst the troops were preparing their breakfasts, they were surprised by the much superior forces of the Crown Prince issuing from the mist and woods below them, and after a sharp engagement were defeated with heavy loss, leaving their camp, and from 500 to 800 prisoners in the hands of the Germans. General Douay was killed in the action.

The importance of the attack on Weissenburg was soon evident when it was seen that it was supported by the whole army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and that a simultaneous advance was made by the two other German armies on the centre and left of the French line, consisting of separate divisions dotted along the frontier of the Rhenish provinces from Weissenburg through Bitsche, Saargemaud, St. Avold, Thionville, and Longwy; and which it appears was in the act of concentrating towards the centre and left when the Crown Prince issued in force from the Palatinate and defeated a division of the French right. Marshal MacMahon in command of the right wing of the French army, immediately drew what reinforcements he could get from the division of General Canrobert to the south, and General de Failly, who commanded the Imperial Guard in the centre.

MacMahon on the morning of the 6th had taken a favourable position on the heights to the south of a stream called Biebersbach, flowing from the mountain land of the Vosges towards the Rhine through the village of Woerth.

The Crown Prince had pushed on after his victory on the 4th at Weissenburg through Hagenau to Woerth, a distance of about 20 miles, and there the first great battle of the campaign took place. It lasted from early in the forenoon of the 6th till half-past four, at which hour the French were utterly defeated and in full retreat; and the Germans fired a salvo of 101 guns on the field of battle in honor of their victory.

The French left in the hands of the enemy 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners, 100 officers, over 30 pieces of artillery, 2 eagles, and 6 mitrailleuses. The loss on both sides in killed and wounded was severe. By this victory the Germans obtained command of the lines of railway and telegraph centering at Hagenau and Strasburg, and were enabled to cut off all communication between the French centre and MacMahon's defeated wing. The Emperor received news of the disaster by a circuitous route.

On the morning of the same day, the 6th inst., the advanced divisions of the German army under the King of Prussia—the troops in action being under the immediate commands of Generals Von Kamecke and Von Goeben—forced the French position to the right of Saarbruck. Reinforcements were sent to the support of the French General Frossard from headquarters at Metz and from St. Avold, but the Germans poured over the frontier like bees, their General in chief Steinmetz came to the front, and at dusk the French were rolling back in disorder on Metz. The centre broken, and the right wing defeated, the whole French line commenced to retreat towards their second defensive position marked by Metz, Nancy and Luneville.

The first news of the French reverses after the affair at Weissenburg was published yesterday morning (Sunday) in the *Observer*: and six several editions till 9.45 p.m. continued to recount the rapid and astounding successes of the German army. During the day, telegrams from the Emperor were published in Paris admitting the seriousness of the defeats of his Generals.—The surprise and consternation in the French capital was intense. The truth and gravity of the events were confirmed by the city being immediately declared in a state of siege and further levies of troops called for.

The French journals have assumed a courageous and dignified tone in the face of disaster; and the whole population are clamouring for arms to redeem the honor and provide for the security of the nation.

The French have so far been outgeneralled and outnumbered. They had 50 or 60,000 men idly waiting for transports at Cherbourg to embark for the Elbe, when, seemingly unknown to the Emperor and his Marshals, the whole German power was pushing forwards to the Saar, and a line of frontier defended by at most 220,000 French troops.

The somewhat coarse and Hunnish tactics of the Prussians, consisting of an invasion in three enormous columns concentrating on a given spot, was effectively tried in Bohemia, and the campaign in that country should have served as a warning to the French, who had either no settled plan of their own or were too long in taking the offensive. Likely enough they were not prepared; and in the military excitement which preceded the declaration of war, it is no doubt true what the Emperor said, that "France slipped out of his hands."—Whatever happens now, and whilst I write we have the rumours of a great battle going on before the fortress of Metz, the crown has slipped from his head and his dynasty. Napoleonism is finished; and thanks to M. Bismarck, we have one delusion less in Europe.

The German victories are naturally hailed with satisfaction in England. The Court is German in sympathy; so is the City of London and the commercial world; so are the religious world and the middle classes in general. Lord Granville is very Prussian; and Mr. Gladstone, who is too intellectual to have a common prejudice, one way or the other, is angry with the French Emperor for giving way to his Generals and military *entourage*, in hurrying on this criminal war. But if the Germans continue their rapid successes and humiliate France, Count Bismarck will, by his domineering disposition, give some trouble in Europe. He has already demanded of the British Government the criminal prosecution of the English pilot who conducted the French fleet to the Northern Ocean. He is probably right in his demand, and, if so, it will or should be acceded. But in what spirit the demand has been made we have yet to learn. According to the spirit of the demand will be the answer. We are not in our island to be attacked by columns guided physically by telegraph wires, and morally governed by leading strings almost as mechanical. Nor are the most of us little fellows in red breeches to be so easily knocked over.

Apart from M. Bismarck's demands, the predominance in Europe of a steady, intellectual nation like the Germans, kindred to ourselves in race and religion, would be for our advantage. The political instinct of this country recognised that at once; but there are other instincts which will not bear trifling with, either by a Mr. Bismarck or a Mr. Fish, or both combined.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

THE advices by the Magellan, with telegrams from London to the 18th of August, shew that the present campaign has been conducted with as great rapidity as that of Sadowa, and up to the present the success of the Germans has been almost as decisive. War was proclaimed on the 19th July, and the first week of August saw the first engagements at Weissemberg and Bitsche, which were speedily followed by the hard-fought battles of Forbach and Woerth, both signal victories for the Germans. Many versions are given explanatory of the crushing defeat sustained by MacMahon,—some say his troops had been 24 hours without food; others that he was outnumbered 4 to 1 by the enemy, others that the reserves failed to come up at the critical moment.

Napoleon is now concentrating his armies at Chalons, to make a last stand for his empire and capital. The Prussians have 450,000 men in French territory, and their advanced cavalry is reported at Verdun and Vitry, within a day's march of Paris. Marshal Bazaine is appointed commander-in-chief of the French army, of which 400,000 men have not yet been brought into action, and it is possible the scale of victory may yet incline for the French. Still it cannot be concealed that the 'prestige of the French arms has suffered immeasurably, and it is said the French soldiers in their death-throes exclaim "Give us a General, Adieu poor France." The London papers seem to regard it all over with Napoleon, and advise him to abdicate, to prevent further slaughter. The Prussian officers say that the battle of Sadowa was "child's play" compared to that of Woerth or Froschweiler on Aug. 6th. On the same day, at Saarbruck, a few miles distant, another victory was gained by the Germans over Gen. Frossard. The mitrailleuses and Chassepots proved a failure.

The army correspondents of the English papers say that the campaign will probably conclude within three weeks. Napoleon declares he will only return to Paris 'victorious or a corpse' The resignation of Ollivier has given place for a new Cabinet under Gen. Montanban. Republican movements are reported from Marseilles and other places. King Wilham does not disguise [illegible] idea of restoring Alsace to [illegible] portion of his army is [illegible] burg. The Orleans Pr[illegible]s of Aumale and Chartres, [illegible] the French army as volunteers.

Events succeed each other so rapidly that we have hardly time to consider all their importance, but now we shall have several days before we get more news from Europe. The French packet with dates to the 27th (nine days later) may be looked for about the 21st. It would be difficult to predict what she will bring.

VERY LATEST FROM PARIS.

Paris August 18th.

The following highly important telegram has been received by two responsible parties in this city and as Napoleon had given up the supreme command of the army, it looks authentic.

The Emperor has abdicated.

Republic proclaimed in France.

The impression is general that there will be no more fighting if this news proves correct.

LONDON LETTER.

August 2, 1870.

Sitting at an open window in a London street reminds one just now of the Carnival time in Buenos Ayres, so incessant are the shouts of the newspaper boys retailing the latest lies, the commonest and safest of which is "a *himminent* battle," but sometimes it is improved into a positive battle, with defeat of the French, and a certain number of thousands killed and wounded. It is useless to think or speak on any other subject but the 'war' in the society of men. By a beautiful dispensatiou we can vary the topic by seeking the society of women, who seem to trot on as usual with the utmost indifference to grand events so long as these are at a reasonable distance from their own household gods. When the war-cloud approaches, and they were not required to think, but see with their loving yees, we know the sacrifices they make, the strength they add to the nation. The poor German women clung so fondly to their husbands and lovers that the railway officials had recourse to the stratagem of stowing them in separate trucks and sending them off with the troops; but of course after they had gone a short distance the trucks were quietly unhooked, shunted on to the up-line and then sent back to the station. Where wives as well as husbands will first feel the pinch of war is in financial matters. Hundreds of millions, says the member for Liverpool in the House, have already been lost to English commerce since the declaration of war. Fortunate it is for Mr. Dominguez that he has secured his funds for the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, but we calculate here that the £300,000 which has already gone will be back again in a month or two after the news of the existing state of Europe reaches your side. We hear that Mr. Mariano Varela is to pay us a visit to effect a loan of thirty million hard dollars. Our capitalists think your cup is already full to overflowing, and will not be disposed I fear to enter into fresh engagements under present circumstances at least. We understand that there are six millions of bonds to be negotiated at 88, brought from Buenos Ayres very recently and costing 65 or 67. The idea is a good one, and the respectable security offered might induce many to invest were the state of affairs different. Money is plentiful here as in Buenos Ayres. Investments will be looked after, but you know the ease with which the best intentioned investor is alarmed, and by the price of the English funds you can form an opinion of the reigning want of confidence. The speculators in the Bond market by a little tact and patience might succeed. We can only wish them success. The Liverpool cotton market is a trifle firmer, and failures less frequent, but the news you will receive just in mid-season will make things duller than ever in Buenos Ayres.

Your friend Mr. Fulton Mendez has I am told made his contract with a Clyde builder for the construction of his model steamer; and the builder gives him hopes of getting twenty miles an hour out of her. Now if a steamer not over 90 feet long goes at that speed, what can we not expect of a vessel of the same construction 300 feet long. Mr. Mendez thinks of having his steamer ready for the "Marine International Exhibition" at Naples late in the autumn. Mr. Mendez is much troubled with the linguistical ignorance of our "cabbies de hansomes." He tells them to drive to *Picadijjy*, and they don't see it.

Many Frenchmen residing here are about to follow the example of the Germans, and go home to fight for 'La Belle France.'

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Let us now for a moment turn to the massacre of Forbach, for such in truth it was, and introduce it by some one or two remarks, and, above all, assuring you that on the account I give, you may, from a French point of view, implicitly depend. It is, however, entirely from a French point of view, and therefore is not likely to be exaggerated against France—'tout au contraire.

Yesterday (Saturday) there were all sorts of rumors here. McMahon was fighting and retrieving his defeat of Weissenburg. Frossard also was advancing, and all was going well. From a good source of information news reached me in the middle of the day that a corps of engineers had been repulsed near Forbach, but no one minded this. McMahon was fighting and carrying all before him, and any rumors to the contrary were treason, and were indeed dangerous to utter. By-and-by there came rumors that there had been serious fighting near Saarbruck and near Strasburg, and that the French had won. Still no one knew anything, and all were anxious. Towards evening, therefore, we—that is to say, the English special correspondents—gradually drew together on the terrace in front of the Hotel de l'Europe, where the état-major is, and from whence all news circulates. "There was a sound of revelry by night" as we sat taking our coffee and waiting for the news, for all knew there had been fighting, and all were panting to know which way it had gone in the result. None were so jubilant as all the French officers and officers of high rank round us—there could only be one end to the day, which was the destruction of the Prussians. Still we were on the 'qui vive.' Suddenly there came to us an English gentleman, on whose information we knew we could rely, and he said the 2nd corps d'armée had been destroyed at Forbach. They had lost everything. We discussed it 'soto voce' for half-an-hour or so, and were still doing so when an aide-de-camp galloped into the courtyard to see Marshal LeBoeuf. He was at once followed at a respectful distance by all the superior officers, and in less than five minutes all were mounting and riding away, and the hotel, late so gay, was empty.

I spoke to the chief Aide-de-camp, and, without telling him what I had heard, asked him what was the news. His reply I simply translate:—"There is hell at Forbach." 'I said which side gains?' and he said, 'We know nothing yet; 'we cannot say who has won.' Then I knew for a certainty that the French had been defeated. I went with some of my compeers to try and find a carriage to take us in the direction of Forbach, but there were none to be had. I saw a force of cavalry passing through Metz on my return, and found the headquarter staff round the Emperor ready to start. This was at two this morning. The utter defeat of the French corps d'armée was then made known, and made no secret of; and I found that other accounts so disastrous had come in from McMahon that the Emperor did not really know for which point to start. At half past four this morning I got full information of what had happened still at first I could hardly believe that the defeat of the French had been so total and so overwhelming. The Prussian loss has been fearful—so fearful as to check their advance for the present; but the French loss has been total. Those that escaped scattered like a flock of sheep, leaving killed and wounded, guns, men, tents and all behind. As I said before the 2nd Corps d'armée has now not only no military, but even no material existence. The Prussians have passed Saarbruck, have burned Forbach, have pushed on one division to Sarreguemines, and have been advanced, it is said, as far as St. Avold. The 77th, and 76th, the 66th, the 67th, the 3rd Chasseurs á Pied, with the 23rd and and 42nd Regiments, one regiment o dragoons, and one of Chasseurs á Cheval, have been almost destroyed. There is really no other term for it. Of one regiment, it is said, the 67th, but thirty men escaped.

EMIGRATION TO THE RIVER PLATE.

This subject appears to be yet only imperfectly understood on the spot, notwithstanding its great importance, as well as the efforts of the Central Emigration Commission in connection with their agents in Europe to give publicity to it. It is still believed that spontaneous emigration will by degrees accomplish all the ends sought for in populating this country, forgetting that the inducements held out are very different from those which have peopled the great American Republic, upon whose success they base their conclusions.

The United States of America have been foremost to promote and assist emigration from their earliest foundation, and they have offered advantages in the allotments of land superior to those of any other country.

The prevalence of the English language has also attracted thither the Anglo-Saxon races, who in common with others, have been at once naturalized as free citizens, possessing all its rights and priyileges, and they have assisted in raising the country by means of their industrial labour to the pinnacle of greatness. The U. States with its free institutions has also afforded the fullest and most ample protection to all settlers, and in order to show to what an extent Government aid is afforded to emigrants, I may refer to the particulars of the organization existing at the present moment in New York, the chief rendezvous of emigrants, and copy from the "Informe," just issued by the Central Emigration Commission, whose labours hardly appear to be appreciated as they deserve. I give the original in Spanish, as it will be better understood on the spot than by translation—

"La Comision de Inmigracion de Nueva-York, recibe á los inmigrantes y los protege contra cualquier clase de esplotacion. Tiene dividido su administracion en las reparticiones siguientes:—

Visita de Sanidad.
Comision de Desembarque.
Departamento de Registro.
Agentes de Ferro-Carriles.
Empresa de conduccion y entrega de equipages dentro del recinto de la ciudad.
Agentes de Cambio.
Departamento de Informes.
Departamento de Correspondencia para Inmigrantes.
Fondas y Posadas.
Departamento de envio de fondos y Correspondencia.
Hospitales.
Agencia de trabajo.

Esta Comision hizo en 1869 mejoras en los edificios de Castle Garden, por el valor de 45,000 pesos fuertes, y en los de Wärels Island por 60,000 pesos fuertes.

Se escribieron gratis para inmigrantes 9,999 cartas.

Procuró colocacion á 34,955 inmigrantes, y recibió 50,549 pesos fuertes de diferentos individuos, ya instalados en la Union para entregarles á sus parientes y amigos que esperaban de Europa.

Segun el informe oficial de esa Comision llegaron al puerto de Nueva York durante el año 1869,

258,989 inmigrantes de los cuales:—
99,605 Alemanes.
66,204 Irlandeses, y
41,000 Ingleses.

It will thus be seen what amount of labour and expense is still incurred by the government of the United States in tomenting and encouraging emigration, compared with which, all other organizations sink into insignificance.

Emigration to the colonies of Australia and Queensland has also been fostered and encouraged by the local governments there, to aid and protect which the English Government keeps up, at considerable expense a staff of officials. The gold fields of Australia have been instrumental in attracting large numbers of emigrants from the mother country, but they have also been assisted by local funds devoted to free or assisted passages, and emigration to Queensland has also been almost entirely carried on in this way.

Contrast these results to what has been done in the Argentine Republic, with its immensely fertile territory still lying waste and uncultivated, and the insignificant results of the latter will at once be seen. It is true that a considerable number of Basques and Italians have found their way to the River Plate, and some flourishing colonies exist in various parts of the Republic, promoted chiefly by private enterprise, but the whole constitute a mere fraction of what this country is capable of sustaining, and millions of acres of virgin soil are yet without an agricultural labourer, or productive in any way to the human family.

If the Government and people were alive to their true interests a considerable sum of money would be at once devoted to the grand object of encouraging an influx of real agricultural labor, by means of 'assisted passages,' which would materially aid in bringing such labor, and without this is done, all progress must necessarily be slow. Sheepfarming and the breeding of cattle appear to have found their limits, and it requires to be supplemented by a steady pursuit of agriculture.

Let any Argentine citizen study the figures presented by the 'Informe' of the Emigration to the United States for the year 1869, viz:—

Germans	99,605
Irish	66,204
English	41,000

Or a total of 258,989 people, and then ask himself, whether his country is keeping pace with the progress of the world, and whether it is not deserving of some sacrifice [if a modicum of pecuniary aid can be called such] in order to attract to his country a portion, at least, of this mighty stream of population migrating from the Old World to the New? Let him consider the naked condition of many of the northern provinces, teeming with natural wealth, but without the means of turning it to any account, and say whether this is progress to boast of in the present condition of the world?

I have paid a second visit to the River Plate within a few years, with the object of endeavouring to promote European emigration. In 1868 I was appointed Emigration Agent for the National Government in conjunction with the old emigration firm of Messrs. T. M. Mackay, Sons and Co, London. We have done our best to further the cause, but the only pecuniary assistance we have received has been a sum of sixty pounds, sent by the Central Emigration Commission in order to issue some pamphlets, etc. I did hope that when the Paraguayan war was brought to a close some material encouragement would have been afforded us, and I can now only bring under public notice the facts of the case, in the hope that it may still produce some effect on the Government and Legislalature. I may mention that the firm with which I am associated—Messrs. T. M. Mackay, Sons and Co.—have, during the last twenty years, forwarded nearly 200,000 souls to Australia and Queensland, and it was from a knowledge of the advantages they possessed in this line of business that I enlisted their services in the cause of the Argentine Republic. Without pecuniary aid in the shape of assisted passages, we believe it impossible that any extent of European labour suited to the agricultural wants of theis republic can be relied on.

W. HADFIELD

P.S. I have just learned that the Government of the United States are negotiating the purchase of 7,000,000 acres at the cost of 10,000,000 patacons, on which to settle 300,000 German and Irish emigrants.

Buenos Ayres, 12th Sept., 1870.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL WAR.

TERRIBLE EPISODES.

Juan Gonzales, Sept. 7, 1870.

Having seen no account given in your last of some events which have happened on this side in the last three weeks, I take the liberty of giving you a short account of them.

An Englishman owning sheep near Mercedes was visited by a party of Colorados, who demanded all his horses. He told them they should not have all, and that if they tried it on, he would prevent them. They laughed at him, and went to the tropilla, 'bolared' one, brought it up to the house and showed it to him. He said they were welcome to that horse, as he was not a favorite. They then went away; but returned next day with other soldiers, fifteen in number and an officer. They then drove up all his horses and began to catch them. The officer caught his wife's favorite riding horse, and the Englishman, in return for asking him to let go the horse, received a shower of the most abusive terms and threats; so he drew his revolver and shot the fellow. Two of the men rushed on him to avenge their leader, and met the same fate. The rest retreated; but after a short consultation two more tried their luck, and were also killed; the others then cleared out. After they were gone the Englishman left a note for his wife, who was in Mercedes at the time, telling her of the affair, and what he was going to do: he then mounted and went off to join the Blancos.

There was another spy near Colla. A Swiss newly arrived went over one day to the town of Colla, and met two natives in a pulperia, who asked him to give them a couple of reales. He gave them two dollars, and soon after left. Before he had gone far he was overtaken by the same men, who asked him for his horse and gear, and, on his refusal, tried to make him dismount at lance. He then drew his revolver and shot both of them.

We had a very amusing affair here the other day between the Reds and Whites. Major Tolosa, hearing that the Blancos were in Carmelo, went in at night to surprise them, and would have cut them up, as a great number of them were drunk; but the leader of the Blancos, José Alvarez, was equal to the emergency. He sent a flag of truce to Tolosa, requesting an interview: the request was granted, and Alvarez, embracing Tolosa, told him that General Caraballo had joined the Blancos, and had sent word by him to Tolosa of it. Tolosa believed it, and drew off his men; but the next morning he found he had been humbugged, and that he had also given Alvarez time to collect his men and retreat

A FOREIGNER.

THE JORDAN WAR.

STATE OF ENTRE RIOS.

Concordia, Aug. 31.

As an inhabitant of this province, and a subscriber to your paper, I am not at all satisfied with the accounts you give of the war now, unfortunately, raging here. You treat the affair as though it was a mere farce, but I can assure you, were you up here and saw the desolation upon our camps and felt some of the inconveniences, to say nothing of the loss which we suffer, I think you would not treat the matter so lightly. In the early part of May you said the war would be over in a fortnight, and since then I think you have actually announced its conclusion. I sincerely wish your prophecies had been correct, but three months have passed, and we seem as far from the finish as ever. You and I expect all Buenos Ayres under-rate the power of Lopez Jordan, his men stick to him with wonderful fidelity, considering what they must have suffered this winter, and he has not yet been defeated, and his force is not so contemptible as you imagine; when up here he had, I was told by an officer of his, at least six thousand men, eager to be at the Porteños, as the National forces are called by the gauchos. Then again you report all robberies, etc. as committed by the Blancos, whereas our experience in this part of the province is the contrary; there is less complaint against Lopez's men than there is against the National troops. A visit from them is more feared than a visit from the Blancos, I myself have found them, the Blancos, much more civil than the National troops. Jordan's men arrive at your house and ask for what they want; the others enter your camp, 'carnear' without asking your leave, 'y con cuero' too, drive off your horses, and take no more notice of the owner than if it was no concern of his. One or two 'puestos' under my charge have been ransacked, by whom: the National troops; a large estancia house near me was completely sacked by a portion of the National troops—true, it was a native estancia. What I have stated are facts impartially stated, nevertheless it was an atrocity for Government troops too, and the testimony of all my countrymen up here with whom I have spoken will bear me out. The general complaint is against the National troops; I have no doubt, I may say, I am sure, that the Generals in command cannot know of all that passes, and many atrocities must unavoidably occur in a war of this kind; but give the Devil his due, I like fair play, and for this reason I correct you, when you report all ill as done by Lopez's men. I am no party, I am an Englishmen; I care not who governs, so that we have peace and security. I know it must be very difficult to keep in control the class of which part of the National army is composed; of the courtesy and kindness of General Rivas I cannot speak too highly, and Colonel Gonzalez, Gefe of this Department, does all in his power to protect us. I here thank them both for the kindly disposition they have shown to me and my countrymen.

We, I think, I may include the whole of the English of this Province, deeply regret the death of Urquiza. Under his rule we had peace—God knows when we shall enjoy that blessing again. This war is a serious affair, more so than you in Buenos Ayres imagine, and from what I can see of its progress it is likely to last some time yet.

SUBSCRIBER.

BOLIVIA.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

In spite of the many extraordinary acts that have been committed during the administration of General Melgarejo, it cannot be denied that Bolivia is following the example of her sister republics, and is taking all the progressive steps that her limited treasury and peculiar position allow her.

The togographical features of Bolivia, together with the limited commercial relations she holds with other nations, give little reason to hope that important railways will ever be constructed within her limits; yet her government is now discussing the feasibility of building a line that, leaving La Paz, will connect with the Peruvian road to run between the city of Arequipa and the city of Puno—the latter on Lake Titicaca and on the Bolivian frontier.

One of the most important steps taken by the government, and one that conclusively proves that Melgarejo is convinced of the popularity of his administration, is the decree made public on the 1st of March last, by which all political offenders, in exile or in hiding, are pardoned and restored to their forfeited rights as Bolivian citizens.

In addition to the very important concession made to Mr. Piper, an American, of an immense tract of land lying on the river Beni, a tributary of the Amazon, several other measures of positive benefit to the country have recently been decreed. A thoroughly perfect system of highways throughout the republic is being constructed, and it may be stated that when the difficulties to be overcome in the Andes chain, and the insufficient pecuniary resources of the country are taken into consideration, the undertaking, relatively regarded, is of no small magnitude. An excellent mint is in operation near Potosi, the machinery having been imported from the United States, and in place of the base coin now in circulation an improved currency will soon be placed in the hands of the people. A bank established at La Paz progresses satisfactorily and the government, satisfied with the stability of the institution, and powerfully influenced by several very opportune loans obtained from its coffers, has declared its notes to be legal tenders. Confidence in the present condition of affairs appears to be general, and the returns of imports show a very decided increase over those of the past few years.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

A passenger just arrived from Rosario gives us the following—

On Sunday morning (11th) much excitement was observable as forces were being despatched for San Lorenzo to intercept a body of rebels (some supposed their number to be from 500 to 600), that had crossed over from Entre Rios with the view of making a revolution in Santa Fé or Cordova in conjunction with Jordan's movement in Entre Rios. About 1,000 troops had been sent by land on Friday, and the Estrella took up from Rosario on Sunday a good detachment to co-operate with the former against the rebels.

Political matters appear very quiet, and people took little interest in the Entre Rios war, their attention being entirely engrossed with the news from Europe.

The cattle-plague has shewn itself on several estancias near Rosario, and the treatment that is found most successful is washing the part affected, especially the tongue, with vinegar, salt and alum.

The Henly Colony have now a good deal of land broken up, and sown with flax, oats, beans, vetches and potatoes.

Telegrams yesterday morning from Rosario announce the total dispersion of the Jordanite forces that had crossed over into Santa Fé, and the capture of their leaders.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY.

Latest advices from Asuncion announce that a revolutionary movement had broken out which has had a peaceful issue. The accounts are somewhat conflicting, but the upshot of the matter is that Rivarola has been named Provisional President, with Barreiro as his principal minister. The latter is the Brazilian candidate for the permanent Presidency. A host of employés, Machain and Decoud, have in consequence of the above change been dismissed from their posts.

For the information of our mercantile readers we may mention that no further doubt exists as to the passing of the Wool Tariff Bill in the United States. The *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 16th July announces that the bill raising the duty on sheepskins to a par with that on wool received the sanction of President Grant on the previous day, and adds that the measure is the most important voted by Congress for some time.

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OF THE
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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

Montevideo, Sept. 13th 1870.
O'Gorman
to
STANDARD.

Pigeons have arrived and look lively. Should wires be cut I will send one when the Biela in sight, and the other two will follow with message in Celtic cyphers. Therefore stand by at Old Market.

BATTLE OF SANTA LUCIA.

Montevideo, 9.15 a.m.

The Secretary of Suarez telegraphs that the Blancos, under Medina, Bastarica and Apariceo, were beaten by Suarez yesterday at Paso Zeferino. The Government infantry formed a square, and won the day after six hours' fighting.

TELEGRAM FROM ROSARIO.

Pacheco's ra[illegible]ers have just come guarded by 20 soldiers: they are Entre Rianos, dressed as gauchos, with white ribbons in their hats; in all 60, including three officers. Their leader, Adolfo Pacheco is in custody aboard the Estrella.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

[illegible]BER III.

[illegible], 1870.

From the date of [illegible]tter, 22d ult., to the end of the [illegible], the military operations of France and Prussia were confined within their own frontiers and to massing their forces and getting into position. So secretly were these operations effected on both sides that our knowledge of the proceedings was limited to the fact that the main strength of both armies was, in the first instance, concentrating on the Rhine and Saar, on either side of the narrow strip of frontier between Luxemburg and Saarbruck. In the interval the public interest was turned on the draught of a proposed treaty, dated shortly after the Prussian victories in 1866, and by which France offered to secure to Prussia her recent and prospective absorptions of German territory in exchange for her passive assistance in acquiring Belgium and Luxemburg. The draught of the treaty is in French, and in the handwriting of the French envoy, M. Benedetti; but the unidiomatic wording confirms the assertion of the French diplomatist that it was written at the dictation of M. Bismarck. It is a question if M. Benedetti could have mooted the proposals contained in the document without the knowledge and instructions of his Imperial master The probability is that he did not. But the written memorandum, when presented to the Emperor of the French, was rejected by him, as it was by the Prussian sovereign. The existence of the draught treaty was made known to Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Minister at Berlin, only a few days since, but the substance of it has been long the topic of common conversation up to the outbreak of the war. The object of Count Bismarck in sending the text of the document to the *Times* for publication, and for the enlightenment of the British nation, was in part frustrated by the almost simultaneous publication in the *Daily Telegraph* of particulars of a conversation then just held by the French Emperor with an English gentleman. The gentleman, it is to be supposed, was no other than Mr. Whitehurst, the Paris correspondent.

The treaty of 1831, by which the independence of Belgium is secured, is signed by France and Prussia, as well as by Great Britain and Austria.

It is to be presumed that no single power can undertake to insist upon the fulfilment of that treaty. England, however, as the near neighbor of Belgium, has already assumed a most decided attitude in her regard; hence the extreme gravity of our position.

The coquetting of Prussia and France with this country, the dispatches of M. Bismarck and the Duke de Grammont in answer to Mr. Gladstone's assurance in the House of Commons that explanations in reference to the draught treaty would be demanded, the recriminations bandied about between M. Benedetti, Count Bismarck and Count Thile, the Chancellor of the foreign Office at Berlin, in respect not only to the proposed treaty but to the repudiation on the part of Prussia of any active intervention in the Hohenzollern candidature, the publication of a voluminous correspondence between Earl Granville, Lord A. Loftus, Lord Lyons and Mr. Layard, relating to the endeavours of the British Government to mediate between the powers concerned and ascertain the prominent cause of the war, have served to amuse the political world in the interval prior to the first news of actual hostilities. In regard to the incidents connected with the circumstances which provoked the declaration of war there is really nothing to add or detract from the account you have already received.

We have work cut out for us that will tax all our energies and resources, and only end in our submission to the force of events which we do not in our plain practical modes of thought, either choose to see, or take the trouble to guide to our present advantage. We are better prepared for a military contest than is generally imagined, and we are capable of making gigantic efforts to repair any blunders. That latent power is, however, what we have most to rely on. Notwithstanding the cry about the sale of stores, the dismissal of skilled workmen, and other reductions in the naval administration, our fleet has perhaps never been in a better condition than at present. If our available military strength is on the other hand, less than it ought to be, it is not the fault of the present Government, but of the system on which the army and militia are based; a system which produces a small and outrageously expensive machine, separate from the pith of the nation and governed by antiquated cliques.

Even the volunteer force itself, which probably includes the very cream of British commonplace and snobbery, has rebelled against the exclusive system. Before many months are over the country will be divided into military districts, and the reserves put on a very different footing, if they are not quite remodelled on the Prussian system. The position of England as a neutral is painfully perplexing, owing to the uncertainty of international law as to what is, or is not, 'contraband of war.' The French, who want coals from us, say they are not contraband, whilst the Prussians say they are, but in the meantime supply themselves with horses from Hungary, and will be glad to come to Lombard street to raise money. Both money and horses are as much contraband of war as coals, if direct utility in the working and construction of military engines is to be considered; and if it is, it would be difficult to say what is not contraband of war. If the Prussians choose to consider coals contraband, they are at liberty to take them. If they have no fleet, the blame is not ours. If we are to help them with a fleet they can at least give us a reasonable time to consider the question, out of proper courtesy to our old allies, the French.

The Attorney General has introduced a new Foreign Enlistment Act. which will be more stringent, and in the meantime, it is well understood that if coals, for instance, are not contraband, the direct supply of coals in an English vessel to a belligerent, thus converting our vessels into storeships, is an infringement of our municipal as well as international law.

The debate in the House of Commons on the war question and on our neutrality and defences was satisfactory. Mr. Gladstone's speech was reticent as it should be, but it was an unanswerable reply to Mr. Disraeli's tirade, so full of flashy and exploded dilletantisms. The most remarkable speech was that of Sir Henry Bulwer. His pulverization of M. Benedetti almost suggested some ancient pique on his part against that diplomatist who, as Sir Henry bitterly remarked, has indeed succeeded in his little notion of making his name historical. Like ourselves you will receive the news from the seat of war with a grim impatience for decisive events; and you may probably have already printed rumours of many battles. Up to this moment, 3 p.m., nothing serious has occurred, and on good authority, I may add, nothing serious is expected before the end of this week. The sudden action of the South German States in declaring for Prussia may have altered the French plan of attack. Great secrecy is maintained on both sides, and our war correspondents fill their two or three columns with personal adventures, local descriptions and unimportant matter.

The gunboats to act on the Rhine or on the Moselle, between Trebes and Coblentz, according to circumstances, appear to be realities, but we know nothing of the mysterious expedition under Montauban, nor of its destination. The steamer of the 9th will possibly be the bearer to you of the details of the earliest serious operations at the seat of war. The anxiety is intense as to the issue of the first combats. Meantime it would appear that England and Russia are united in their determination to put a stop to this causeless and inhuman strife on the very first opportunity. I consider that the chances of a long war and of a general conflagration are less, and the aspect of affairs better than a week ago. But one blunder may again overcloud the prospect.

THE GERMAN PORTS.

The *Manchester Examiner* says:—As the maritime towns of Germany are almost sure to figure prominently in the present war, we may render a service by giving a brief description of the principal ones.

'Hamburg.—A commercial community will hardly need to be told that Hamburg is by far the most important commercial city in Germany, its maritime traffic ranking next in extent to that of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The population, including the suburbs, numbers 222,231, of whom 6,000 are Roman Catholics, and 13,000 Jews. The city stands on the north bank of the Elbe, about seventy miles from its mouth, and is intersected by numerous canals. It was founded by Charlemagne in 803, and in the thirteenth century concluded an alliance with Lubeck, thus originating the Hanseatic League. From 1810 to 1814 it suffered severely under French domination, and a sarcophagus in the suburbs commemorates the fate of 1,138 citizens, who, banished by Marshal Davoust in the depth of the severe winter 1813-14, with many thousands of their fellow citizens fell victims to starvation and contagious diseases. Nearly a fourth part of the city was destroyed by a fire, which lasted from the 5th to the 8th May, 1842. The former fortifications are converted into promenades, and it has, besides, extensive zoological and botanical gardens. The Exchange is one of the largest in the world, the waterworks are models of their kind, and it is mentioned, as one of the distinctive features of the place; that it is almost the only continental town which possesses the advantage of systematic underground drainage.

BLANCOS AT MONTEVIDEO.

TREMENDOUS PANIC.

FIGHTING IN THE SUBURBS.

Tuesday.

The panic in town to-day was most stupendous, and the stampede in Calle 18 de Julio most amusing. Women carrying furniture, bundles of linen, 'braseros,' &c, men running about everwhere, drunken niggers running about with knives, and the Junta peons throwing up fortifications, one brick thick in front of the English Cemetery (Calle Yaguaron).

The Blancos could be distinctly seen in great strength at the Cerrito, and the Tramway was stopped running at one o'clock by order of Government. The shop-keepers began to put up their shutters; all the public offices had been closed, or rather not opened this morning. We got our letters on application at the Post-office, but on carriers were already in the barracks. The prisoners at the Union had been brought into the Old Market. Sentinels were posted to look out from the towers of the Matriz. At 2 o'clock p.m. the Cerro guns fired the alarm, and it was arranged that the English, American and other war vessels were to land marines and blue-jackets to guard the Custom-house, Banks, &c.

It is not believed that Medina or Aparicio is with the Blancos at Cerrito; some say they are under the command of a General Muñiz, others of a Colonel Saavedra, It is rumored that Borjes was cut off from effecting a junction with Goyo Suarez, and that Aparicio is going to follow up Suarez, before marching against Montevideo.

Wednesday, 3 p.m.

Bustamante has been named military commander of the city. The Blancos were not to be seen this morning; as day-break they re-appeared, and a fresh panic prevailed. Some troops were sent out, and a skirmish occurred at Figurita, a mile from town, after which some of our men were brought back wounded.

Guaycurú from Rio Grande, English corvette and four merchant vessels in sight.

Rumored orders to close the doors at 7 o'clock; great alarm.

Orion is about to hold a conference in Rosario in aid of the local charities.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S DEPARTURE FROM CHILE.

The American Minister in taking his leave of the President made the following speech:

It will soon be five years since my Government conferred on me the great honor of appointing me its representative in the republic of Chile. On the 12th December, 1865, I saw for the first time the snowy peaks of the stately Andes, and a few days later I entered the Bay of Valparaiso, where a few moments afterwards my feet trod the free soil of republican Chile. My mission, your language, your customs, and your people, were all novel and strange to me; but I was enchanted with your climate, your magnificent scenery, your happy and prosperous people, and, above all, your capital city Santiago—how beautiful! Situated in the midst of sixteen thousand square miles of the most fertile land in the whole world; with a climate so genial that the rose the camelia, the magnolia, and the orange flourish all the year round; with wide and handsome promenades and public squares, filled with works of art—statues of bronze and marble brought from distant lands to perpetuate the memory of your great men; with palatial public edifices and mansions, that can compete in beauty and splendor with those of Europe and North America; inhabited by two hundred thousand people, as happy and as free as the condor which soars above the eternally snow-covered [illegible]s, which surround on all sides [illegible] beautiful and splendid city of San[illegible]o. All this, so novel to me, could not but leave the most lively impression upon my mind.

My mission ends to-day. It is unnecessary for me to say that I leave you with sorrow. No. You and the people of Chile know how much I esteem and love you, and how happy you have made my residence in Chile; and it is a happy thought for me that in my official relations with your Government, there has never arisen the slightest question to disturb the good understanding and perfect intelligence which has existed for so long a time—and that, please God, may exist for ever—between the Governments of Chile and the United States,

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP ESCALADA.

In the midst of the exciting news from Europe we hear also the sad intelligence of the demise of the respected prelate who for the last 20 years occupied the foremost rank in the Argentine hierarchy. It is just 12 months since His Grace embarked from here for Rome, and nothing could exceed the demonstration attending his departure, when people of every rank and nationality to the number of 30,000 accompanied him to the water-side. He is said to have had a presentiment that he should not live to return, and he wept freely on parting at the mole-head. On his arrival at the Eternal City a palace was set apart for his reception and the Pope treated him with great distinction. The climate of Rome, however, was very trying to a man of his age; the intense cold in winter and the 'malaria' during the summer months have already proved fatal to a long list of Bishops, and Dr. Escalada is now added to the number. It is said that he was somewhat heedless of the July sun, although cautioned to keep in-doors, and after a brief illness of 2 days he succumbed on the 28th of July, after receiving the last solemn rites of the Church.

Dr. José Maria Bustillos de Escalada, descended of an old Spanish family, was born in 1800, in this city. At an early age he embraced the ecclesiastical profession and was always remarkable for the simplicity of his life and quiet, gentlemanly deportment. During the tyranny of Rosas he persistently refused to wear the ribbon or submit to the capricious dictates of that ruler, and when told that his life was in danger coolly repied "If Rosas wants to kill me agents can find me any day in the streets of the city."

He was raised to the episcopal dignity as Co-adjutor to the late Bishop Medrano, under the title 'Bishop of Aulon in partibus.' In 1854 a Papal Bull created him Bishop of Buenos Ayres, and in 1866 the see was raised to an Archbishopric. It would be beyond our space to advert at length to the numerous new churches and other material elements of progress that have marked the administration of Dr. Escalada. The most remarkable of all has been the introduction of French and Irish 'religieuses' to take charge of the charitable institutions and schools of the city. His Grace may not have been directly instrumental in the matter, but he gave the Soeurs de Charitè and sisters of Mercy a cordial welcome on their arrival, and always shewed them the most paternal friendship and regard. At the same time he turned his attention to the establishment of a Diocesan Seminary for ecclesiastical students, which he built on a site belonging to his family, near the English Cemetery: attached to he Seminary is a neat chapell erected at his private expense. As Bishop of Buenos Ayres his salary from the State was about £1,000 a year, and he lived unostentatiously; he rarely used a carriage and his portly figure and patriarchal appearance were well known in the streets. He had a kind word and winning salutation for all, and his name will long be remembered in Buenos Ayres as that of a good pastor and a sincere, upright, man. His remains have been embalmed, doubtless with the intention of sending them hither.

We believe it is understood that the V. Rev. Dr. Aneiros is to succeed to the Archbishopric, and his name is most favorably spoken of.

PROPOSED SUGAR REFINERY.

Few things contribute more to the national progress of a young country like this republic than the steady development of its industrial and manufacturing resources; and every encouragement should be given to those who devote their time and attention to the establishment of new industries more particularly when they can hold out reasonable expectations of useful and profitable results.

Messrs. Plantier, Abren and Co., of this city, have just published the prospectus of a proposed sugar-[illegible]ing factory, which ought to command the serious attention of capitalists, and, we trust, ere long become 'un fait accompli.' We reproduce at foot the prospectus, as it not only offers an investment, but its successful realiza-

tion would no doubt become directly and indirectly a matter of public utility:—

"On reviewing the progressive march of different industrial manufactories of this Republic, our attention has been called to the want of one for refining and crystalizing sugar. Such a manufactory would not only be important in supplying an article of primary necessity and large consumption, but would besides lead to the development of other industries little known here but of profitable application and public advantage.

"Without entering into any details on sugar refinery, we wish to confine ourselves to a simple statement of the profits that would accrue to the investment of capital in carrying it out here; only noting that the preparation of animal-charcoal necessary for the refining process might be done on a scale large enough to create a profitable branch of the business, by exporting this article to Brazil, where the supply is obtained from Europe.

ESTIMATES.

Capital Required.

Cost of machinery, engine, cauldron, boilers, philters, thermometers, &c. calculated to refine 40,000 arr. monthly..	$ 500,000 m|c.	
Buildings, &c.....	400,000	
Six carts	30,000	
Expenses of going to Europe, &c.	70,000	
Working capital.....	1,500,000	
Total capital		2,500,000

Working Expenses.

Engine.

1st Engineer per month	3,000	
2nd do do	2,500	
Stoker	1,500	—7,000
Sugar Boilers.		
2 foremen	1500..3000	
2 assistants	1200..2400	
4 foremen for 4 centrifugal machines	1500..6000	
4 assistants	1200..4800	
8 refiners	1200..9600	
4 do	1000..4000	
4 sugar wetters....	1000..4000	—33800
Deposits and Stores.		
8 workmen	1000..8000	
Expenses for Engine.		
30 tons coal.....	250..7500	
Oil and grease.....	——..2000	
Classification Process.		
150 arrobas animal charcoal	40..6000	
Various others.....	——..4000	
Stables.		
6 drivers for carts..	1200..7200	
Keep of 12 horses..	200..2400	
1 man.....	——..1000	
Carpenter's shop.		
2 master carpenters	1500..3000	
2 workmen	1200..2400	—43500
		84300
1 cook.....	——..1200	
4 assistant do....	1000..4000	
Marketing, bread, wine, &c.....	——..9000	—14200
House rent.....	——..——	15000
Wear and tear of machinery, &c...	——..——	25000
Interest of 1 p. ℅ on the capital of 2,500,000	——..——	25000
		158500

General Resume of Profits.

Approximate calculation on 50,000 arr. unrefined sugar, giving 40,000 arr. refined, crystalized per month.

40 000 arr. sugar unrefined at $37.....	1,480,000	
10,000 set down to loss, &c.	370,000	
Custom-house duties on 50,000 arr.....	550,000	
Working expenses, about $4 per arr.....	160,000	—2,560,000
Sale of 40,000 arr. refined sugar, taking as an average price through the year $70	——	2,800,000
Giving a net monthly profit of.....	——	240,000

$2,560,000 divided by 40,000 arrobas gives a price free of all expenses of $64 per arroba.

PLANTIER ABREN & CO.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT OF THE 6TH SEPTEMBER IN AID OF THE INVALIDOS.

(*Communicated.*)

The overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor" by Nicolai, with its graceful transitions from light to shade, from grave to gay, was the opening piece of the concert, and was well and spiritedly played by the orchestra, who made the most of it. Next came the chorus from 'Il Profeta,' respecting which little need be said, beyond that it was rendered with nerve and precision, as were the rest of the choruses during the evening, especially the 'Nino de la Liberta' and the 'Saffo.' Passing over the well-known duo from 'Martha,' sung by Messrs. Ackelmann and Querfeldt, in a way that merited the applause accorded it, we have to mention the trio for violin, flute and guitar, played by Sta. Arana, Sr. Beovide, and Dr. Alvarellos, the appearance of which last-named gentleman with his guitar was, as usual, the sign for loud applause. The good taste and feeling with which Sta. Arana played, merits the warmest commendation, and confirms the impression of her decided talent on the violin.

As regards the singing of Madame Auzon, too much cannot be said in its praise. The 'Rejuava nel silencio' from Lucia was given by this lady with a brilliancy and ease which could hardly be surpassed. This was followed by the Cavatina from Traviata, a better piece than which she could not have chosen to display the perfect command she possesses over her voice, which combines power, sweetness, and an amount of flexibility rarely met with in an amateur, whilst her style shows the polish of the artiste.

Her rendering of these familiar airs recalled to many present scenes long since gone by, pleasant reminiscences of Covent Garden and the grand opera in Paris; visions, however, which were quickly dispelled by the deafening applause which followed her songs. Nothing but an encore would satisfy her audience, when she gave what was undoubtedly the gem of the evening, the air from Rigoletto, her singing of which was exquisite, combining as it did a pathos and sweetness, which as its cadences rose and fell carried with it the sympathies and admiration of her hearers.

Sta. Igarzabal,s singing of the well-known 'Salve Maria' must not pass unpraised; though she in several parts endeavoured to improve, by florid style, on a piece, the beauty of which is its sweet simplicity. That her voice is good there can be no question; with careful practice, and avoiding a tendency to make more out of her subject than it really possesses, she will doubtless improve.

Miss Arminda Escobar'g performance of 'Les Adiex de Marie Stuart,' by Gona, was fuly up to the amateur mark, which is saying a good deal, and had the piece been as familiar to the audience as the usual run of concert pieces, it would have been more appreciated. Her execution is firm and spirited, without, however, the slightest hardness; and she did justice to that touching music, which so feelingly expresses the mournful parting of the young, beautiful and but too unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots.

The duo from 'Ernani' was creditably sung by Sta. Giovanelli and Mr. Querfeldt, and merited more recognition than it received. 'La Serenata,' sung by Sta. Guerrico and Mr. Nicholson, must also be commended, being, as it was, the most pleasing of the duos given during the evening; the power and agreeable 'timbre' of Sta. Guerrico's voice took the audience by surprise, and with care and good schooling this young lady will doubtless win laurels later on.

On the whole the concert, looked upon from a musical point of view, deserves all praise, although, to say that there were several faults in it which were susceptible of improvement, is but right.

P.

BASQUE IMMIGRANTS.

Sept. 7th 1870.

Gentleman

In yesterday's STANDARD you complain that there was no one from the Immigrants' Asylum to receive the Basques who arrived on Monday morning. Let me advise you that for the last 12 months no Basques are landed under the charge of the Asylum, since the Basque Association of Buenos Ayres pays the passage hither and on their arrival they report themselves to the Captain of the Pontoon as passengers who wish to land at their own expense. On landing they are received by agents of the Association, who take every care of them. The America, for instance, brought up 90 Basques, but not one of them came to the Asylum. A Basque hardly ever does.

I Remain

I. SIMON,—Manager.

PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.

Fresh surveys and soundings are now being carried out at Montevideo, for the purpose of creating a Harbour and docks. The object is a most important one, as the present anchorage is entirely exposed, and if the project be successfully pushed on it will supply a want of the utmost consequence.

This reminds us of our own celebrated Port Question. Are we, in spite of her constant revolutions and utter insolvency, to be behind the sister city in such a matter as this? A twelvemonth has passed since Mr. Madero withdrew his project, and seasons have elapsed since we were promised the arrival of Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Lessep's selected engineer, to decide upon the proper system of Harbour Works for this port.

We are further informed that the Topographical Department of Montevideo has already a valuable special collection of chart soundings of her water front. Are we as well supplied here to aid the labours of the coming engineers? If not, many months will be wasted after arrival to supply the deficiency, and we may hardly hope any definite decision for Buenos Ayres will be come to 'ere another winter pass over.

ARGENTINE MUMMIES!

In this age of red handed war and aggrandisement it is quite refreshing to meet with such a paragon of disinterested benevolence as Dr. Abate.—This truly great and good man has braved the dangers of the ocean at this inclement season and come amongst us like an angel of light to shed the rays of his genius on this country for the paltry consideration of £100,000 sterling, a mere bagatelle for so great a secret; no less than the whole art and mystery of beef-preserving. His magnanimity is equal to his modesty, and he is graciously pleased to give credit for a part of the sum till it is collected by the export duty on beef preserved by his system; quite unheard of liberality.

Just at this moment the office of President of this Republic is filled by a gentleman endowed with a large amount of that good old fashioned commodity, sound common sense coupled with a conscientious notion that the revenue can no more be appropriated for the good doctor's behoof than the Austrian territory could be exchanged by Louis Napoleon for Belgium.

Assuming the practicability of embalming a bullock like an Egyptian mummy, what then? perhaps the price of beef would advance with the present war in Europe; if so who would be benefitted by it? only a few cattle owners and these only for a time. For one benefitted ten thousand would suffer permanently; where would be the advantage of the working population of Europe coming out here then? with house-rent and every necessary of life from twice to four times as dear as in Europe, where everything is in perfection, such as roads, railways, harbours, mines, manufactures, &c. Here everything is only one remove from a state of nature. Should the benevolent doctor have solved the problem of beef-curing, the cattle markets are open to him, and he can work away without let or hindrance to his heart's content; and at the present time he will find a ready sale for the beef on "the banks of the blue Moselle."

JUAN RUBIO.

THE ARAUCANIAN TERRITORY.

Throughout the country are large and frequently active volcanoes, the principal of which, Villarica, is nearly 5,000 metres in height. This mountain is regarded with particular veneration by the savages. They imagine that it is the dwelling place of their chief divinity, and all eruptions and shocks proceeding from it are regarded as supernatural manifestations, intended to encourage or chide them in their wars or enterprises. In all matters of doubtful result the aid of the god supposed to inhabit Villarica is invoked, and the old Jesuit fathers write that their principal difficulty in the work of conversion, so well begun, but afterwards, though recently, abandoned, consisted in overcoming the superstition held regarding this particular locality. The other volcanoes are also held as the mansions of inferior gods; but as the eruptions of smoke and lava issuing from them are not so numerous or terrible as from Villarica the importance attached to them is relative and inconsiderable.

Almost in the centre of the territory is situated the extraordinary hill Conohueno which, though only having an altitude of 500 metres, commands a view of nearly all the Aracanian territory. It is in the vicinity of this mountain that the most fertile valleys and best cultivated districts of the province exist, the central location and distance from the encroachments of the Chilian settlers on the frontier rendering it safer as the garden and pasture ground of the tribes. Near here are also found the mines of gold and silver which, as has been mentioned, attract especially the attention of the would-be colonists, and towards this point the efforts of the invading forces are to be particularly directed. Lakes and streams abound, well [illegible] sections are to be met with in every quarter, and the climate [illegible] if not superior to that of the northern portions of the Republic. The fact of this country being now inaccessible naturally leads a double impulse to the desire generally entertained for its conquest and possession. Yet the efforts of the government have not been crowned with signal success. The hampered condition of the national treasury has not permitted the employment of a force large enough to accomplish a decisive result, and in the numberless skirmishes that have taken place between the soldiers and the Indians, the latter, probably from their superior knowledge of the country and their peculiar method of warfare, have generally carried off the palm. Not only have they succeeded in obtaining the honor of partial victory, but the very considerable number of cattle, horses, and other live stock that have been captured by their boldness and ingenuity, constitute a trophy far more grateful to their savage nature. In some instances they have made a number of Christian captives, but few cases have occurred in which barbarity has been practised towards the prisoners in their hands. The ransoms demanded and paid have generally been found all sufficient. Very active preparations are now being made by the authorities to prosecute the war, and fortunately the probabilities appear more decided in favor of the national arms than hitherto. We are informed that disaffection and discontent exist among the Caciques, and that several were so impressed by their recent visit to the Capital that their voices are no longer for war. The extraordinary Frenchman, who considers, himself as the legitimate Emperor of Araucania, is at the bottom of the present mischief and is the firebrand continually rousing the belicose ashes of the tribes.

A daring robbery was committed a few days ago at the house of Sr. Arrivel, in Calle Piedad. The thieves carried off $20,000 m|c, two diamond rings; and a National Bond of $100.

Lopez Jordan officially announced to his hordes a few weeks ago that President Sarmiento was dead. The ganchos received the order of the day with acclamations, and very likely are still ignorant of the hoax played upon them.

Messrs. Corti, Rivas & Co. have imported from England some machinery lately invented for saving shipwrecked vessels; it will be placed on board a small vessel in port, so that it can at once be transported to the scene of danger. We take this information from a morning colleague.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We received yesterday another war map from Europe, it is, however, inferior to that we exhibited on Monday at the Bolsa, and which caused such excitement in the Mammon worshiping world.

Further despatches from Montevideo state that General Caraballo is hastening from the north with 3,000 men to aid Suarez; if the Blancos do not look sharp they will be caught between two fires.

The victory of the National arms in Entre Rios has caused a much more hopeful feeling in all circles respecting the final result of the Jordan war, and there is some hope expressed that we may now soon see the end of it. To outsiders it would seem a foregone conclusion that the National army, fairly equipped and commanded, ought to be able to crush a few thousand undisciplined gauchos. We believe it will in the long run, but the race has proved quite long enough already, and we hope Gelly will push his advantage.

The Princesses of the House of Orleans have subscribed 9,000 patacons for the French wounded. The Duc d'Aumale, father of Count d'Eu, has, together with the Duc de Chartres, and other Princes of his branch, offered his sword to his native country.

A great quantity of flax-seed has lately reached Rosario from England; many Englishmen about there are, it appears, about to try this crop.

The consecration of Dr. Aneiros as Bishop 'in partibus' of Aulon will take place early next month; the consecrating prelates will be the bishops of Cuyo, Cordoba, and Parana.

Gen. Sheridan, the Murat of the late North American war, is in Europe. He will join the staff of either army, to enable him to report to his government on the strategy of the campaign now going on between the French and Germans. The General has not yet apparently, chosen which side he will attach himself to.

We had important news from Montevideo yesterday morning. The Blancos have met their first reverse and it appears a serious one. The revolutionary forces under Medina, Bastarrica, and Aparicio effected their junction on Sunday at Paso Ceferino, and attacked the Government troops under Suarez, the result being a total rout of the Blancos with a loss of 60 men and file and three officers, prisoners, killed and wounded not stated; the fight lasted six hours. All the prisoners taken were it is stated, Entre Rianos. The victory will raise the spirits of the Colorado party, but dispels for the present any hope of a better state of things in the neighbouring Republic.

A return of the import and export houses of the metropolis has been supplied by the National Government to that of the Province, with the view of enabling the latter to receive the 'patente' tax, and claim any fines that may be due.

The approach of Spring is charmingly indicated in the suburbs and quintas by all the peach-trees in full blossom. On Saturday we had a number of Spring visitors in this office in the form of a cluster of bees, which seemed perfectly heedless of the municipal edict and Rural Code whereby they are not allowed to come within a league of the city. Next Wednesday, 21st inst. will be the first day of Spring.

A new paper is published at Rosario called *La Inmigracion*, to be the organ of foreign residents in Santa Fé. It has detailed accounts of M. De Mot's and other flourishing colonies.

In the descriptions of the German military hospitals at Mayence it is cheering to find that there is a Sister of Mercy for every 2 beds, shewing how rightly even the Protestant Government of Prussia can appreciate the labors of those angelic women who devote themselves to the sick and wounded. In the American war nothing could exceed the enthusiastic admiration for the 'Sisters' in all the camp hospitals. We read also that in the recent battle of Forbach a Sister of Charity had both legs carried away by a cannon-shot, while tending a wounded Cuirassier.

The City of Buenos Ayres brought a quantity of rolling-stock for the Western Railway: she sails for England to-day.

We understand that Father Grennan, the respected pastor of Capilla del Señor, intends going to Rosario to found an English Roman Catholic congregation in that district. For some time back our countrymen in Rosario have been calling out for an Irish clergyman, and we trust the National Government will allow a small subsidy for his support.

The negro who died last week aged 130 was named José Fernandez. He was probably married before Napoleon Bonaparte was born (1769), nay he could remember the great earthquake of Lisbon (1755), and he was an old man of 70 when the revolution of 1810 occurred in Buenos Ayres. The late Sir George Cornwall Lewis used to question if any case had ever been authenticated of a man or woman living to 100 years, but we have frequent and undoubted cases in this country, especially among the colored people. In fact a negro is usually close on to 100 when he begins to grow white-headed. Dean Funes mentions a slave who accompanied Bishop—to Tucuman, from Paraguay, and died a full century later.

Admiral Lanman in the U. S flagship Lancaster arrived in Montevideo on Monday, from Rio Janeyro.

The Paraguaya from Bilbao has brought 68 Basques, the Solferino from Marseilles 35 French, and the Caprile from Genoa 49 Italian passengers.

There is one part of the Republic that evidently refuses to become 'Anglicized.' We speak of Santiago del Estero: in that city it has been found impossible to establish an English class in any of the colleges, at least so says a contemporary.

Chiarini gives a benefit in aid of the French wounded next Saturday evening.

The fete at the Once on Sunday last proved a 'coup manque,' it is announced that another attempt will be made next Sunday, we hope with better success. The Lacroze tramway carried 7,000 people on Sunday to the Plaza Once, they had of course to take tickets back again.

Messrs. Daws and Corso of 86 Calle Piedad have dissolved partnership. All accounts will be settled by Mr Daws, the senior partner, who carries on the business.

Don Emilio Alvear has been charged by the Commission of Legislation of the Constituent Convention to draw up a project of reform of this branch of the Constitution. The *Republica* of yesterday commenced the publication of the project to which we will refer on a future occasion. Among other innovations it is proposed to increase the Provincial representatives who are to be elected by districts, they are to receive a remuneration of 200 paper dollars for every sitting they attend.

[illegible]leman lost a 'poncho' at a ball [illegible]ight, and, through an ad[illegible]t, begs that it may be re[illegible] As well might he expect a man to give back a better hat or umbrella than his own, when a prize of the kind is met with.

At the ceremonies attendant on the removal of Dr. V. Alsina's remains to the new resting place prepared for them, an immense concourse of leading citizens attended. Dr. Luis Varela made a most impressive speech. The Billinghurst Tramway ran six special carriages on the occasion.

Many strange looking gauchos have been seen galloping about the streets of the city lately; their silver bound bridles and stirrups proclaiming them probably from the Banda Oriental. The police have been enquiring as to their doings, but have not interfered with any of them.

The steamer from Montevideo yesterday morning, (the Villeta) brought up a crowd of passengers. People with beds, bedding, sofas, &c, it was evident who they were, and why they come. The begira from Montevideo seems now be coming general, and for the next week we may expect thousands of passengers. Good times for the hotels, every hotel in town is crowded. It was rather a stiff morning on the mole, the river was very rough and the wind strong, the purchaser of a wrecked brig that has been lying up near the Gas house was in high hopes that the river would rise sufficiently to get her off.

Italians were the emigrants landing yesterday morning, we saw over 100 of them strong, able bodied fellows. They looked all hale and hearty, and ready to work. Most of them breakfasted at the Asylum for immigrants, an institution well managed and of high utility.

Another list of German subscriptions is published, the largest donations being—Roosen, Moller, Bergmann each 10,000$; Brandes, Rathje, Paats, each 6,000$; Christiani, Seeber, Koch, Beckhaus, Fremery, Loog Walff, Petors, Tessmann, each 5,000$; Mendez, Simmermacher, Linck, Kalkuhl, each 3,000$; Kropp, Schatz, Gottwaldt, each 2,500$; March, Schaefer, Scharenberg, Engert, Hergert, Baur, Rucheweigh, Perth, Roth, Bohmer, each 2,000$. The sum now collected amounts to $658,362 m|c., and we note some monthly subscriptions as high as 2,500$ m|c.

The German Hospital fund is now at a very respectable figure, the report of the Treasurer, Mr. William Paats, shewing that the amount lodged in Bank is 21,121 patacons, besides a small sum on hand.

An old negro 130 years of age, died a few days ago in this city.

We remind our sporting friends that the B. A. C. C. meet to-day at Palermo, and a good match is expected.

The City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company have already laid down their rails in seven squares of Calle Buen Orden.

The Germans in Montevideo sent home £1,000 by the Donati for the relief of their wounded soldiers.

Some enthusiasts in the Columbian Chambers propose that all the South American Republics should unite and drive Spain from her possessions in the West Indies by force of arms. We believe there are some well managed institutions for the insane in Columbia.

Dr. Paz, editor of the *Reforma of Rosario*, is now in this city.

On Tuesday morning about 5 o'clock a brilliant meteor is said by our colleague *El Fenix* to have flashed for seven seconds across the heavens, from North to South. We were on the mole-head that morning at the hour named, but saw nothing of the celestial wanderer.

At a late reception given by Madlle Patti some one proposed smoking, to the horror of many gentlemen who thought it might be disagreeable to their fair hostess. "Au contraire," Messieurs, said the charming artiste, and she thereupon produced some exquisite cigarettes which are made in Havannah expressly for herself, and joined the gentlemen, seeming to enjoy blowing a cloud as well as any of them. There is really no valid reason why a lady should not smoke in moderation, and Madlle Patti has set a fashion that may find imitators here. In Cuba, we believe, all ladies smoke.

Professor Gould, Director of the Cordoba Observatory, accompanied by the Inspector of National Colleges, left town on Tuesday for Cordoba.

Small pox seems to be making a tour of the world; it has come to us from the west coast, is now rife in Montevideo, and will, we fear, travel rapidly up the coast to Rio.

Marshal the Duke of Caxias has been lately presented with the insignia of the order of Pedro I. The Marshal has more decorations than any officer in South America.

The Imperial mint at Rio is now striking off a new copper coinage, which was much required for the every day necessities of the community.

A paper-hanger who went to work in a house in Calle Belgrano at a rather late hour a few days ago, was arrested by the police, who, as he had a lantern with him, took him for a robber. He was let out the next morning.

We hear that the philanthropic Chiarini is about to give a benefit in aid of the French soldiers wounded in the present war.

The tramway from the South Matadero to the Lorea market has been commenced; some of the permanent way is already laid down.

A man was arrested a few nights ago in Calle Parque in woman's clothes.—He is believed to have had no evil intentions, but to have done so for a 'lark', at the request and for the amusement of some female friends.—This may be so, but the practice should at once be put down; this is not the first case of the kind we have lately had here.

Some of the actors of the Bouffes Company lately performing at the San Felipe Theatre in Montevideo levanted some days ago with a lot of theatrical costumes and a considerable sum of money.

The Indians have again entered Patagones and carried off a considerable quantity of stock from outlying settlers. The means of keeping the savages at a distance in this quarter are very inadequate, and we fear will remain so, though if properly protected this place would be a great favourite with English settlers.

Complaints appear in the columns of our colleagues respecting the food and treatment given to the inmates of the Military Hospital. Very few countries treat their old soldiers as they ought, but that is no reason why the bad example should be followed here.

There are renewed rumours of a proposition from Dick Lopez Jordan to settle the Entre-Riano muddle, but we cannot find that there is any foundation for them.

The remains of Gottschalk were put on board the Merrimac at Rio with great pomp A mortuary chapel was set apart on board for the corpse, which was accompanied to the place of embarkation by several members of the Philharmonic Society of Rio, and a German band playing the Dead March in Saul, &c.

The adjourned general meeting of the Sociedad Rural takes place tomorrow evening at eight o'clock punctually. As the meeting is now convened for the third time the business will be proceeded with at the above hour whatever be the number of members present.

One of our subscribers who is going out to the camp is anxiously looking up seeds. We believe anything, from a sunflower to a sycamore, would be acceptable and made good use of, by being left at our office, under cover, marked G.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Welchman, of the Sajones Estancia, has recovered the thirteen half-bred mares which had strayed from his Estancia during his absence in England. They were found in a 'potrero' not very far distant from Mr. Welchman's estate.

The Committee of Finance of the Provincial Chamber of Deputies has sent in a favorable report on the proposed concession of a tramway to Belgrano and Las Conchas, asked for by Messrs. G. P. Craufurd and Co.

Sr Arteaga writes to our colleagues to say he had nothing whatever to do with the shipment of the arms lately seized in port while being sent on board the Villa del Salto.

The Paysandu papers mention the marriage of a girl only eleven years of age with a man old enough to be her great grandfather. This is May and December with a vengeance. It is not stated whether Mammon had a finger in the pie.

Mr. Rave has accepted our colleague Orion's challenge to a conference on the Franco-Prussian war. We cannot look favorably on this polemic which will only excite angry passions; the only thing to be praised about it is, that the brave French and German soldiers who are maimed will profit by it.

The works of the new American Church in Calle Corrientes are now going ahead; we have seen the place, and the new edifice promises to be an ornament to the city; the site has a decided advantage over the old church, being so much more central, still many of the parishioners will doubtless regret leaving the old church; it has for many such cherished associations. A church properly speaking should not be subject to such vicissitudes; it goes against our best feelings to see a building once used as a church subsequently applied to other purposes.

General Webb formerly United States Minister at Rio, has retired into private life, and is now residing in the vicinity of Washington.

Mr. Worthington, late American Minister to this Republic, is now a lawyer in good practice at Columbia in South Carolina; he is about to stand for Congress.

A North American paper has the following:

"In Wyoming, where woman's rights have triumphed, a local poet has scribbled two lines for the use of the nursery and exhausted himself. They are as follows—

Baby, baby, darling, don't get in a fury,
Because mamma has gone to sit upon a jury.

"On one of the trips of an Aspinwall steamer the steerage passengers were so numerous as to make them uncomfortable. The sleeping accommodations were aptly described by a Californian, who approached the captain and said, 'I should like to have a sleeping berth if you please'. 'Why, where have you been sleeping these last two nights since we left?' 'Wa'al I've been sleeping a-top of a sick man, but he's got better now, and won't stand it no longer.'

We received yesterday from London the largest and most correct map of the seat of war in Europe that has yet reached this city; it was kindly sent to us by Messrs. Casares, Falton Mendez, and Dr. Montes de Oca. This map is beautifully colored, and exhibits all the towns, fortresses, and rivers where the late battles were fought, and where operations are still going on, also the German Rhine fortresses. We immediately had the map framed, and sent it to the Bolsa for the convenience of the mercantile community. All day long it was the centre of attraction for merchants, brokers, and bankers, and a vast amount of amateur military strategy was displayed in prognosticating the future movements of the belligerents. The map will be on view to-day for the general public at our office. We have to thank our Argentine friends above-named for not forgetting the STANDARD while immersed in the engrossing business of seeing London, and keeping an eye on the construction of the corkscrew steamer. We have by no means lost faith in the Mendez corkscrew yet.

The sum contributed by Her Majesty the Queen for the relief of the French and German soldiers is £10,000; some papers stated £2,000.

We received yesterday from a resident of Barracas a complaint as to the increasing number of sheep mataderos in that neighborhood. All kinds of improvements are going on in this quarter of the city, tramways, gas, water-supply, new houses, etc.; it is proposed to remove the saladeros, and yet, sheep mataderos—a nuisance to the neighborhood, and a danger to the public health—are allowed to be started. The complaint of the inhabitants on this head should not pass unnoticed by the Municipality.

Dr. Escalada died from malaria fever, and was only two days sick previous to his death, His niece, a Sister of Charity, attended him in his last moments. The Chapter of Buenos Ayres held a meeting here on the receipt of the sad intelligence of the Archbishop's death, and appointed Doctor Anciros Delegate 'in sede vacante. No doubt exists that Dr. Anciros will be appointed by the Vatican to the vacant see.

The following description of Wissembourg from an English colleague will no doubt prove interesting to our readers. "With regard to Wissembourg it was until 1867 a 'place forte,' and although it is now 'declassée,' it is naturally protected by the hills upon which stood once the Chateux fort, of St. German, St. Paul, and St. Remi. As to Bitche it has a fort reputed as being 'impregnable.' The fort stands on a rock commanding the town from a height of some fifty metres. The fortifications consist of four bastions, with several minor works. The whole rock is worked out from the inside into casemates, and thus enables the fort to lodge safely a garrison of at least 1,000 men. Bitche was attacked by the Prussians in 1793, but resisted the attack, notwithstanding some of the advanced fortifications having already been taken by treason. Officially Bitche is called a 'place de guerre, la 3e classe,' and contains some 3,000 inhabitants. Wissembourg is much larger and contains 5,000 inhabitants.

We understand that, in addition to the List opened by the Relief Committee, several private ones have been opened by the French community, and a large sum of money already despatched to France.

When our American cousins resolve on anything, it is generally on a scale that takes away the enfeebled breath of the rest of creation. Making every allowance for the difference of race and conditions, we are forced, by the following paragraph from a States paper, to draw an odious comparison between the way they manage these things here and in the Model Republic. Our attempts at colonization are pigmy compared with those of the North Americans, and are even so compared to what they could be if we would wake up and put our shoulders to the wheel:

"In order to promote immigration to the Pacific Coast, it is proposed to purchase 7,000,000 acres of land in Northern California and Southern Oregon, along the line of the California and Oregon Railway, at a cost of $10,000,000, to encourage and aid the immigration of 300,000 persons from Germany and Northern Europe to settle the land."

For the first time for several weeks we have some authentic news of Mr. Plymouth Rock Henly and his colony at Rosario. We are glad to hear that things are going on very well, and the colony may now be considered as in working order. Several acres of potatoes, oats, beans, vetches, etc., have been laid down, and before the end of this week sixty acres of flax will be under seed. Five team of oxen and horses are at work every day, and those of the settlers that remained with Mr. Henly are at work with a will. Dr. Watson and six new settlers who came out in the Oneida joined last week. Several of the colonists have left for other parts of the Republic; one for San Juan, where he fell in for a post worth £400 a year; another has settled on the Central Argentine Railway lands with a partner; while a third, who is said to be heir to £20,000 a year, has a livery stable at Rosario, and works away at his chosen business from morn till dewy eve, and is doing a roaring trade, being patronized by all the young English 'bloods' in and around Rosario.

Mr. Wilkie Collins has written another book, with the somewhat commonplace title of Man and Wife. It is favorably spoken of, and, no doubt, Mr. C. would make a thrilling narrative out of less pliable material than the name of his novel implies. The verdict passed by our novel reading public here on Mr. Disraeli's last effort, Lothair, is not enthusiastically, favorable. Though a masterpiece of delineation of character, the incidents are too unreal, and the plot too extravagant to have it stamped as anything more than clever.

The news from Rosario announcing the raid by Luengo and a horde of gauchos in Santa Fé caused some sensation in the city; it was also known yesterday that 1,500 Jordanites had been cut to pieces by Gelly; this news was confirmed. Particulars in another column.

Everyone is on the 'qui vive' for the Biela, which, it is believed, will bring news of a fight decisive of the campaign; but the *London Standard* scouts the idea of even the loss of a pitched battle at Chalons bringing France on her knees. The *Quarterly Review*, in its July number, before the fight began, predicted the breakdown of the French military administration, and the result has so proved. Every man in France has been called to arms, not excepting the members of the various religious orders. We fear that torrents of German and French blood are yet doomed to flow. The Biela being a fast boat may get in to-night, certainly to-morrow. Stand-by O'Gorman is ready.

The report of the Health Committee for the last fortnight notes the prevalence of bronchitis, small pox and scarlatina. The latter disease is unusually prevalent amongst adults, to whom it is much more dangerous than to young people.

The proposed conference between Hector Varela and Mr. Rave, on the Franco-German war, has been abandoned. 'Tant mieux.'

The German Club held a reunion some nights ago to celebrate the victories lately gained by their countrymen. The patriotic toasts were numerous and enthusiastic.

Dr. Achaval, Bishop of San Juan, has arrived from Rome, and is now on his way to his diocese.

The inhabitants of Calle Comercio, between Piedras and Chacabuco, are going to pave that square at their own expense—if the Municipality be graciously pleased to grant its permission.

Senator Araoz met with a severe accident the other day, which prevented his attendance at the House. The mishap was a severe contusion of one leg from the kick of a horse.

At the request of some leading French ladies, our colleague Orion will soon hold a conference at the Alcazar, in aid of the French wounded.

The *Capital* says that a Frenchman well-known in Rosario, offered a few days ago to bet 1000 patacons that, notwithstanding 'la fortune de la guerra' had abandoned the French eagles at the outset of the present campaign, his countrymen will prove the final victors in the war. We have not heard if the bet was taken up.

Dr. Edward Wilde has obtained the first gold medal of 1870 from the Medical Board for his treatise on Hiccough.

Paraguay is in a state of anarchy. The Convention and the people are at loggerheads. Rivarola has been named by his party Provisional President of the Republic. The moment Sr. Paranhos turned his back things got all awry. No man can forsee the wind-up, and, indeed, Paraguayan affairs excite little interest here at present.

The Bishop of Barcelona died in Rome a few days after Dr. Escalada, of the same disease, malaria fever. Considering the great age of many members of the Ecumenical Council, it is matter of surprise that more of the prelates did not fall victims to the Pontine Marshes and the heat of the weather.

The young Don Juan who lately carried off a girl, with whom he was in love, from her father's house, has been caught by the police, and is now in prison.

A report has reached this city per Magellan that Don Juan Manuel Rosas, former Dictator here, has expired at Southampton. Rosas was a few years older than the lamented Doctor Escalada.

The Colon Theatre was crammed to the doors on Sunday night. We hear that 4000 paper dollars was asked for a box on the grand tier for the night by the lucky 'abonado.' We have not heard if the price was given. The rendering of the National Hymn by La Patti created immense enthusiasm, and the Cazuela, where the fair occupants were packed like herrings in a barrel (they must excuse the simile), was lavish of patriotic applause, waving of scent-bedewed cambric, clapping of pretty palms, etc., etc

The changador nuisance on the mole is as bad as ever. One of these worthies was caught a few days ago making off with a well stocked portmanteau. We were instrumental in saving a friend's luggage from one of these men about three weeks ago; the police are not as vigilant as they ought to be on the mole.

An English lady from Buenos Ayres lately living on the Rhine mentions in a private letter that she and many other English people had to abandon their houses, furniture, in fact everything, and escape to Rotterdam at a few hours notice on the 6th Aug. The English papers mention that over 100,000 foreigners left Paris within two days on the receipt of the intelligence announcing the defeat of the French army.

The election of Sr. Cortinsz to the Chamber of Deputies as member for San Juan was confirmed by the House after a warm debate.

Before leaving for Europe Dr. Varela presented some of the Diplomatic Corps with valuable tokens of private esteem.

The new arrangement for the prolongation of the Southern Railway was sanctioned by the Senate on Tuesday last.

We have great pleasure in saluting Rev. Canon Dillon, who arrived yesterday in excellent health and spirits. Also our colleague Mr. Hadfield of the *R. P. Mail*.

Roland, the English clown at Chiarini's circus, will take his benefit on Monday night. We have seen a good many circus clowns in our day, and consider Rowland superior to any of them; anyone who has seen his hat trick, and other efforts of the same kind, will certainly like to see it again, and in point of agility he is unsurpassed. It may be said of him, that he never opens his mouth but to make his audience scream with laughter. We bespeak for him from the English public a bumper on his benefit night.

The two little steam yachts, the Coquimbo and Bombay, were sent out by the Montevidean Government to fire on the rebels at the Cerrito with rifles. The Blancos fired a few volleys at them, and then "kept never minding."

The offices of the Saltena Company in Montevideo were attacked a few nights ago by three men with revolvers and crowbars; the burglars were captured; one of them wore a red device. A good many robberies were attempted at the same time, which leads to the belief that they formed part of an organized plan.

Colonel Santa Cruz is at present in town; he came down on Wednesday from Concordia: the national army is at Cala.

We have to welcome back to the Plate an old friend, Dr. Olguin, of Rosario, who came out in the Magellan. We have also to thank him very sincerely for a file of the latest English papers wh ch he brought us.

For the last three days the cases of small pox in the Lazaretto have increased at the rate of three daily.

The Jordanite authorities at Gualeguaychu evidently think their leader's cause a losing one, as they have left that place, no one knows for where. Santa Rosa was felt pretty stiffly in Entre Rios; the hurricane was so violent that all the tents of the National army were carried away and other damage done.

During the month of August the deaths in the province of Cordova exceeded the births by 29; this is a very unusual occurrence, and it is not explained in any way by the local journals.

The Royal mail steamer Oneida arrived in port yesterday morning. She left Rio on the 3rd at 2 p.m., and reached Montevideo on Thursday at 11 a.m. Although the Magellan did not start from Rio till 7.45 a.m. on the 4th, she anchored in the roads of Montevideo at 6 a.m. on Thursday, thus showing a difference of time in her favour over the Oneida of 17¼ hours. This shows a very important victory for the Pacific line, which the public will fully appreciate in times of excitement like the present.

We again take an opportunity to thank Captain Morse of the Vil eta, and our agent at Montevideo, Mr. Evans, for the receipt of our Engli-h exchanges yesterday morning at so early an hour that our press was at work on on the first bulletins at quarter past five o'clock a.m. We reached the mole head while it was pitch dark, and received at once from Captain Morse Liverpool papers to the 15th, and a number of the *Daily Telegraph* of the 15th ult-, which was smuggled across France especially for the STANDARD.

The news of the death of Dr. Escalada, although not unexpected, owing to the announcement of his illness by last packet, caused a feeling of the deepest regret amongst all classes in the city. Natives and foreigners alike esteemed this venerable prelate, who, after a long life passed in the exercise of every Christian virtue, has passed away from us at the ripe age of seventy years. It is not yet known who will succeed to the vacant see; many distinguished divines are spoken of, but the general voice points to Dr. Aneiros, bishop (in partibus) of Anion, as the most likely to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Dr. Escalada.

The war fever began here on Wednesday night when the *Tribuna* and STANDARD issued bulletins with the news brought by the passengers of the City of Buenos Ayres. At 6 o'clock crowds commenced rushing to our office from all quarters. Although many merchants and business men in general had gone home to dinner, the news of a German victory spread like wildfire, and many a German left his meal unfinished and sped like lightning to 118 San Martin. At first the news was only half believed, but gradually the conviction spread that the French had sustained serious reverses, and the Teutons gave way to universal rejoicing. In private houses the Vaterland was toasted in enthusiastic terms by heads of families, and in every German 'bier halle' and cafe in the city patriotic songs were shouted forth till a very late hour. In one establishment the stock of potables was completely cleared out. A well known journalist is said to have harangued a crowd in the Plaza on the telegrams then received, and at one time a row was apprehended, but fortunately the peace was not broken.

Palermo was crowded with fa hionables on Thursday. Elegant equipages and hundreds of equestrians streamed out to and back from this charming suburb all day long. A good number of our English residents were attracted to the spot by the Cricket match, which was very interesting, some very good play being shown, notwithstanding the members have necessarily had but little practice during the winter.

Although recruiting is being actively carried on in England at present, the general impression is that she will be able to steer clear of all Continental complications.

The Plaza Parque is really assuming the appearance of a very elegant public pleasure ground. The beautiful iron railing enclosing the railway is quite an ornament in itself, and the newly laid down walks and flower beds will look charming when the spring brings the first flowers from the ground. On Sundays and holidays there is always an immense crowd of well dressed people at this favorite spot, listening to the strains of a very tolerable band. The public must not forget that all these improvements are due to the energy of Don Luis Elordi. Honour to whom honour is due.

The Montevideo Opera Company is expected here immediately on Madlle. Patti's departure, the date of which, however is uncertain.

A Montevideo paper says there are a lot of needle-guns in the Custom-house of that city, with which the Government is about to arm the National troops, It is rather late in the day to think of this, with Medina thundering at the gates.

Fifty-one shipwrecks occurred on the coast of England during the months of May, June and July.

There is a great deal of desertion going on from the National guards serving on the western frontier. The Provincial Government has ordered a court of enquiry to be held.

The electric light is becoming a favorite medium of advertising in the city. It is to be seen displayed at night over some shops, here and there, by any one fond of an evening lounge through our thoroughfares. It is, however, a so newhat expensive process, not likely to become general.

We received yesterday a letter from the Director of the Immigrants Asylum in reference to some remarks we made respecting Basque Immigrants. It will be seen by M. Simon's letter, which we publish in another column, that the sturdy Basques but seldom avail themselves of the Asylum, as there is a society here specially charged with their transport from Europe, and care and maintenance on arrival.

We learn from private sources that the illness of which Dr. Escalada, late Archbishop of this diocese, died, was brought on by His Grace persisting in going about a good deal in the heat of the noon day sun at Rome: and such was the energy of his character in pursuit of duty that he could not be prevailed on to abandon the dangerous practise till it was too late.

One of the most promising of the French generals of the day, Bataille, was killed at the battle before Thionville, where Bazaine fought the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles.

A colleague announces that the capital question has been withdrawn for the present. This is a very wise move, as with the Entre Riano war still undecided, and the possibility of further political and commercial complications in Europe, the present moment is particularly unfavorable for raising such an exciting political discussion.

The *Revista Argentina* for the present month contains some very interesting papers; amongst them, the Conventions and Treaties of the Argentine Republic, by Dr. Costa; the Suez Canal, by M. de Lesseps; a translation of Mr. Masterman's book on Paraguay; and essays on the National Bank, the Oriental revolution, and many other matters of interest to the general reader.

We hear that our esteemed friend Fulton Mendez is enjoying himself to the utmost in the Modern Babylon while his corkscrew steamer is being put together on the Clyde. All the Argentine celebrities who went to Europe in the packet with Don Juan José have adopted as their motto "See London and die," and they are reported as doing their utmost to act up to the 'seeing' part of the business; their numerous friends here naturally hope they will not mind the latter portion of their plan of campaign. The corkscrew steamer has not created the sensation expected from it. Many 'old salts' say such a vessel could never be a fast goer, others that it won't go at all. In a few months, however, the problem will be solved, perhaps by our friend Fulton sending us a telegram from Rio headed, "From Europe in a week." Quien sabe?

Our former colleague M. Bernheim has written to the *Courrier* and *Republica* on the effect produced in Paris by the defeat of the Grand Army of the Rhine. If M Bernheim's view of the situation is correct, their defeat has only had the effect of rousing all classes in France to a resistance 'á l'outrance.' All the Republican, Imperial, Legitimist, and Orleanist papers unite in preaching war to the death and no politics while the enemy is on French soil. M. Bernheim takes a hopeful view of the future fortunes of the French.

We had a call yesterday from Mr. Hadfield of the *River Plate Mail*, who we welcome heartily on his visit to this country. Mr Hadfield who is in the best of health, has been for some months past in Rio de Janeiro, and has made favourable arrangements with the Brazilian Government for the introduction of immigrants into the Empire.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

WE resume consideration of the *Revista Economica's* objections to the National Bank project.

We would in the first place correct our contemporary on the following facts:

1st. The Bank is not armed with fiscal privileges.

2nd. It has not power to issue notes up to 2 and 3 to 1.

3rd. It cannot issue notes equal in amount to double the Government subscription in bonds.

4th. There is not the slightest shadow of foundation for the assumption, that the concessionaires subscribe in London for only 4,800,000 hard dollars, or that they are obliged to pay up only 1,200,000.

5th. The concessionaires do not receive a commission of 16 per cent. on the paid up capital; neither is the Republic bound to everything, nor the concessionaires to nothing.

As the term fiscal is generally understood in this country, the Bank possesses no such privileges. The only privilege the Bank really possesses is the emission of notes against a reserve of gold. But the Bank is bound to pay such notes on demand in gold. If the public find it more convenient in their dealings, as no doubt they will, to use the Bank notes instead of gold, good and well;—the Bank and the country will reap the profit of such existing facilities, but on the other hand as the Bank is bound to pay its notes in gold, it must possess the means of doing so, and the privilege of issuing notes becomes, strictly speaking, no privilege at all. If the Bank was not compelled to pay its notes on demand in specie, the issuing of notes would no doubt be a very great privilege. But on this point the wording of the contract is clear and distinct. "The notes of the "Bank shall be convertible into spe- "cie on presentation at the place of "issue." Regarding the amount of the issue, Article 19 of the contract says:—"The Bank will issue notes "payable on demand for a sum equal "to double its paid up capital, as also "a further issue of two millions of "hard dollars, to be guaranteed by the "Government subscription in public "funds."

Now, as we take it, this is nothing more or less than defining the limit of the Bank's power in emitting notes.—The extent to which the Bank may avail itself would be a question for the Board to decide, from time to time. But, assuming the Bank took the full benefit of its privilege, on beginning business it might issue 4,000,000 hard dollars in notes against a reserve of 2,000,000 hard dollars in specie, and an additional 1,960,000 hard dollars against the Government Bonds. Would such a reserve in coin be inadequate? We think not. An analagous institution, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, one of the most flourishing State Banks, is empowered to issue notes to an amount equal to *three times its metallic reserve*, and which reserve is unlimited!

We have no doubt, however, that this question, which is really the important one, will receive its solution by discussion in Congress. With the powers as at present arranged, we think the Board of Directors may safely be trusted. Four Directors to look after the interests of Government, and five representatives of the local commercial community, are surely sufficiently qualified to discuss and decide upon questions with which they are intimately connected. That the Bank should be founded on the safest basis, is as much the interest of English shareholders as it is of the Government.

Nor do we think it likely that men of such reputation as the concessionaires would associate their name with a scheme that did not carry with it every essential guarantee of stability and success.

As to the amount of capital the concessionaires bind themselves to subscribe, one should have thought it was beyond a doubt. They bind themselves (see article 40) to subscribe £400,000 before the expiration of one year to enable the Bank to begin business. A very slight knowledge of financial matters would indicate, that the first subscription secures payment of the whole capital. That the London Committee reserve to themselves the right to determine the date of payment is really for the good of the ... times like the present ... in which it is neither just nor prudent to make a call upon shareholders.

The best investments frequently go to a discount when a call is made. Would it be prudent to run any such risks with shares of a National Bank? Surely gentlemen intimately associated with the money-market are the best judges in such a case.

We have the best possible assurance that the Directors will call up the whole capital, and that with the least possible delay. We should have thought that to most minds this would be clear enough. It is their interest to do so, not to mention any higher consideration.

Our cotemporary states that the concessionaires will receive a commission of 16 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Now this is quite incorrect. Article No. 14 entitles them to receive a commission of 4 per cent on the amount of capital paid up in London, which commission shall cover all costs and charges. The veriest miser would scarcely say this is too much for all the expenses, trouble of allotting shares and organising a London agency.

But the "Republic is bound to everything, and the concessionaires to nothing." This is easily answered by asking, "What is the Republic bound to; what obligation directly or indirectly does it incur?" Now we defy the smartest sophist to discover a single obligation directly or indirectly incurred by the Republic. Is the Argentine Republic incurring an obligation by receiving £1,600,000 as a basis for a National Currency, or by issuing its Bonds at par? In face of such assertion, arguments are completely wasted, and this, neither our time nor space will permit.

After all, the press may discuss as it will; but it is Congress that decides. The press may analyse each article; but Congress will regard its entirety.

We trust to the patriotism and intelligence of the National Congress. We believe the project, as it stands, to be thoroughly national in its form and character, and as such, carrying with it the elements of a career fraught with inestimable benefits to the future of the Republic.

CUTTING THE WIRES.

Of all the political crimes known to our statutes, of all the offences against common law, of all the grievances and abuses which afflict the country, by far the greatest, most heinous and most enormous, is the cutting of the telegraph wires on a packet morning. It stands alone; there is no excuse or palliation for such an offence. Malice aforethought is the verdict of a free people against the perpetrators of such a high crime and misdemeanour; Yesterday we were all on the tip-toe of expectation; it was thought that the Oneida must arrive or if not the Majellan with six days later than the Royal mail. Teuton and Gaul, Saxon and Celt, American and European all longed with feverish anxiety for news from Europe, but the hand of a villian outside of Montevideo defeated the public. No wires. No telegraph. No Message. Buenos Ayres was as dark as Egypt yesterday morning, and doubly dark since the news might be in, and yet could not come up. Perphaps after all we must confess, that telegraphs have no business, in such countries, that this great agent of the 19th century is unsuitable for States where revolutions, rebellions and civil war flourish with perennial bloom, and if Englishmen have the courage to introduce such triumphs of science, they must be prepared to take the consequences, had we no telegraph, then we should have nothing to complain of, but it is the fact of having the agent and yet wanting the power that engenders exasperation. The cup is filled and the rebel rascality of cutting the wire, is the drop that causes it to overflow.

Fine or imprisonment for such an offence is punishment far too lenient; the villains who cut the wires should be thrashed with the bare poles, and bound hand and foot with the wires whose utility they have dared to destroy. Some chastisement must not only be devised, but carried out, else let us at once pull up every telegraph post in the country, sell the wires to estancieros for sheep corrales, pitch the electric batteries into the river; send Odiham, Burton, Furze, Newman, Smith, Trant and Allen, all back to the places from whence they came, we'll none of them. We want no telegraphs in the Plate, for the Governments are impotent to protect them, and the rebels too strong, and too numerous to allow them. Disguise it as we may, the gauchos look on the telegraph posts as a kind of stationary police force spread over the country. To knock a post down or cut the wires is therefore with them a sort of understood privilege: how to protect the line and punish the offender, is the question. Government is certainly called upon to do something, either to pay to the Company for the damage done, or to defray the expense of placing the wires under the earth.

THE DOMINGUEZ LOAN.

GOV. CASTRO'S MESSAGE.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 31. 1870.

To the Legislature and Assembly of the Province.

The Government has the honor to advise your Hon. Chambers that, pursuant to the laws of November, 1868 and February 1869, the Commissioner Dominguez has contracted a loan in England for £1,034,600, equal to $127,750,750 m|c. We have already received £300,000 and the other instalments will be paid by December 30th. These sums will be lodged in the Provincial Bank as they arrive, until required. As soon as the whole amount be paid in, the Government will lay all the documents and explanations before you for approval.

Meanwhile, as this is now a foreign debt, and was entered in the Great Book of Public Funds as a home debt, it will be necessary to amortize it as a matter of form, as in the projects hereafter annexed. Project No. 1 proposes to amortize an amount of the Public Funds equal to the amount of the loan. Project No. 2 makes a slight alteration in the mode of amortizing, as laid down by the law. The Commissioner, in arranging the conditions with Messrs. Murrieta, after frequent interviews on the subject, and consulting the interests of the Province and the great advantages offered by the negotiation, resolved to admit some modification in the mode of amortizing. This alteration in no way affects the Province, but is judged by eminent economists as the most perfect system of amortizing; at the same time it was of great importance for the success of the loan which, being the first, was to decide our reputation in the money market of Europe. The result has shown how wisely our Commissioner has acted in the matter.

Moreover it was fortunate that no delay was made, since the Loan could not have been made so favorably if the war in Europe had broken out before it was concluded. In asking your sanction to the annexed projects we can assure your Chambers that the Loan so successfully negotiated will be of immense service for the advancement of the Province, not only in carrying out the proposed works but also by the introduction at such a time of a large amount of gold, which will in a great measure prevent the evil effects of a financial crisis that the war in Europe threatenes to all the money-markets in the world.

EMILIO CASTRO

P. AGOTE.

Project No. 1.

Art. 1. The amortization of the Loan of $126,750,750 m|c. negotiated in London with Messrs. Murrieta & Co. shall be made by lot and at par.

Project No. 2.

Art. 1. Out of the 130 millions of Public Funds authorized by laws of Nov. 1868 and Feb. 1869 the sum of 126,750,750$ m|c. is hereby amortized.

AGOTE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE BLANCOS.

Head-quarters on march
Sept, 4th 1870.

Fellow-countrymen

As we are now about to give the finishing stroke to the campaign and restore the country to law and order it is suitable to repeat our programme. We are come to expel the Colorados, not for the color of their party, but for their crimes and wickedness. Previous to their time there was protection for life and property, but since they came it has been a period of bankruptcy fraud, and outrage.

Foreigners Resident. We regard you as the apostles of industry, science, intellect and capital, and we ask you honestly whether you would not find more security with us than with the Colorados.

Orientals. Our great object is to maintain peace both with the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

Anacleto Medina—Timoteo Aparicio—Angel Muniz.

The Government has sent a project to the Chambers which is to authorise it to sell 17,000 shares in the Central Argentine Railway, the proceeds to be devoted to meeting part of the cost of the Entre Riano war.

HOLLAND AND THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE FRENCH FLEET.

Several Dutch newspapers contain the following:—The *Cologne Gazette* having published inaccurate information relative to the prohibition of the export of coal, and having odiously implicated Holland in this matter, inquiries have been made. France has not concluded a commercial treaty with the Government of the Netherlands only, but with Belgium, England, and the Zollverein. All these treaties contain a reciprocal obligation not to prohibit the export of coal, or to raise even an export duty thereon. The assertion that Holland has now an abundant supply of coal is entirely without foundation; and that Holland could supply the French men-of-war with coal is likewise incorrect. The proclamation thereto especially prescribes that men-of-war entering our harbours shall only obtain the quantity of coal required by them to reach the nearest port of their own country which is, for France, Dunkirk, and that quantity is much too small for other voyages, either to the Baltic, or even to the mouth of the Elbe.

The *New Prussian Gazette* of Berlin refers to the disclosures recently made with regard to the French offer of alliance to Prussia, and asks whether neutral England will still continue to allow her manufacturers to provide weapons for the French, and her shipowners to let their vessels be chartered for transporting the requirements of the French navy? The *Gazette* adds—We hope that England will now open her eyes, and cast aside the French spectacles which make coal appear to her not to be contraband of war. Germany expects England to do her duty, Without coals from Newcastle, the French fleet cannot remain in the Baltic.

CRICKET.

The opening game of the B.A.C.C. took place on Thursday last at Palermo. There was a fair muster of members, and sides were chosen by Messrs. A. W. Smith and T. Hogg respectively. Considering the want of practice the cricket displayed was rather above the average, Messrs. Jacobs, Hogg, Lace, and Clark being quite in their old form. We were glad to notice a fair sprinkling of ladies amongst the spectators, and trust that we may consider this a good augury for the success of the coming season. Subjoined is the score:

Dowling bowled Clarke	3
Greenwood caught T. B. Smith	1
Lace caught T. Hogg	8
J. Hogg caught T. B. Smith	12
Oxenford bowled Clark	10
A. W. Smith caught Perry	4
Gipps run out	10
Hubbard bowled Clark	1
Morgan bowled Jacobs	0
D. Stewart not out	6
Wides	9
Byes	6
Total	70
Clark caught Oxenford	8
W. C. Roberts bowled J. Hogg	1
F. S. Jacobs bowled Oxenford	23
T. Hogg bowled J. Hogg	17
A. Moore bowled Oxenford	4
T. B. Smith caught do	1
Haywood not out	7
Perry caught Oxenford	5
Forrester caught Lace	0
Bruce bowled Oxenford	1
Wide	1
Byes	7
Total	75

ON 'CHANGE

Sept. 7, 1870.

The Bond market fell off to-day; prices for cash opened at 60¾; 5,000 sold. For the end of September 31,000, prices opening at 61½, and closing at 60¾. In the liquidation there were some sales at 60¾. Prices at a later hour ruled at 60½, at which price there were sellers.

Exchange to a small extent was passed to-day at 48¾, and sovereigns were bought at 2-4 m|c. premium. As merchants and others are waiting advices by the packet, there is very little disposition to take or draw. The River Plate Bank drew at 47½.

Fifty Argentine Bank Shares were sold at 7 premium ex-div., equal to 15½. This being the first sale since the dividend, much importance was attached to it, as it establishes a rate.

The Provincial Government drew from the Bank to-day 300,000 sovereigns, paid same into the Oficina de Cambio, and subsequently deposited at interest the proceeds in paper. This transaction was spoken of on 'Change, and shows that for the present the Government is not going to use the loan money; [illegible] and it will be exclusively employed for [illegible] poses.

The arrival of the [illegible] Buenos Ayres was announced on 'Change at 2, as it was supposed that she brought the [illegible]s from Europe via Rio.

The Abate beef-preserving scheme is much discussed. It appears that there is a company established in this city to carry out whatever concession the Government may grant; the principal shareholders are Messrs. Lezama, Riestra Mare, Irigoyen, Lezica and Gionello. The last named party is at present in Italy, and has some inkling of the process; he writes that he has seen meat preserved by Abate, and that it has so astonished him that he is unable to sit down coolly to write. It does seem strange, we must say, that if the secret is so splendid and so certain, that the shareholders do not at once begin to work on their own account: the market is open to them, and what need of a Government subsidy or special law. There can be little doubt that Congress will not grant the sum applied for or the privilege asked. The trade is sufficiently remunerative without any special aid, but the fact is, that the history of beef-preserving is but one melancholy chapter of failures; the public has no confidence whatever in these schemes. The best and most successful has been Mr. Gieberts adaptation of the Liebig principle.

Science may yet solve the difficulty, and achieve another triumph, but the pioneers must be prepared to fight against an unbelieving public and an incredulous world. The petition of Abate for such a large sum as half a million of patacons for a system which as yet has to be tried, and is absolutely in his own keeping, is a pretension which has astounded the commercial world.

The business in the Plazas to-day was very slack. All the principal buyers are waiting to receive the packet's news. The following were the sales—

52 bord. sheep tallow 47.
400 panzas grease 38½.
50 ar. horse hair 160.
700 dry cow hides 141 to 147.
40 doz. matadero sheepskins 240.
400 do camp do 185.
200 do do do 120 to 150.

In the South Plaza there were numerous sale of sheepskins, but prices are falling.

Wheat from 170 to 210; prices firm, and rising.

Maiz 50 to 55.

Flour at the mills 34 to 35 mp the ar.

Several troops of capones were sold at the corrales this morning at 50, 52 to 55.

Cardiff coal 300 tons on board at 10 pats.

Cadiz salt, cargo of Elizabeth, 12½ rls.

The Cassini took from Rosario for Europe the following produce:—32 bales dirty wool, 19 bales garue, 2 ditto nutria skins, 3 ditto horse hair, 389 bars copper, and 5070 dry cow hides.

The Chilian steamer due on the 25th inst. from Europe is the Liberia, and not the Valdivia as stated.

The Italian steamer Bianca Portica is now discharging at Rosario. She will take part of her home cargo from that port.

On the 10th inst. the Rosario telegraph line will be opened to the public to Paraná; the reduced rates for messages will be found in our advertisement columns.

The Southern Railway Extension Bill was unanimously passed in the Chamber of Deputies last night.

September 9, 1870.

The Bolsa was in the most excited state to-day in consequence of the unlooked for news from Europe. National Bonds opened at 62 for the end of the month, and rose to 62¾, at which rate they held until the bond king began to bear the market, when prices fell off to 61½, closing at 61¾. For to-morrow 50,000 were sold, opening at 62 and closing at 61½; but although prices gave way, the market shows a healthy tone. Several outsiders bought freely, and some of the principal brokers had large orders to buy at 61, which they were unable to fill.

The sudden improvement in the London market, the improved advices respecting produce, and the very high price of Argentine Bonds in London, 88, all tended to cause a better feeling in this market; no bills have come back, and private letters all speak confidently of a speedy termination of the war in Europe. The London *Telegraph* of the 15th August, in its city article, says:—Money continues plentiful, and, as bills are scarce, the rates in the open market are very irregular, ranging for the very best bills at from 4 to 5 per cent. Rentes closed at 64.20. Consols 91¼.

The same paper says:—

The *Times'* correspondent of the 15th August advances the opinion that before another month elapses the war will be concluded, and the speculators in the London money market seem to have the same opinion, for every stock is rising.

Respecting the Argentine loan in London, it was rumoured that the affair will shortly be negotiated; possibly in time for the Biela's mails.

September 10, 1870.

The Bond market fell off to-day. Although opening prices were firm and looked upwards in the morning, but the Bond King sold heavily, and this shook the market. Nearly all the purchases made yesterday proved bad. Parties who bought in the expectation that the news from the London money market would improve things here, found that the market had suddenly taken an adverse turn; however, so much depends on the next news from Europe, that it is impossible to judge the future of the market. It seems every way probable that prices will be subject to great fluctuation for some time, as the Bond King is evidently playing with the market. There is, however, a very active speculation in Bonds at present. Had the Bond King not sold, prices to-day would have touched 63. Outsiders who believe in a speedy termination of the European war, are buying, and it seems to be the interest of some parties to keep down the market. The sales to-day are as follows:

For cash, 57,000, opening at 61¼, selling up to 61½, and closing at 61¼.
For Monday 10,000 at 61½.
" Wednesday 10,000 61½.
" Sept. 30th, 147,000 opening at 62 and closing at 61¾.
For Nov 30th, 30,000 at 62.

In Argentine bank shares 60 at 6½ premium.

Exchange rules about the same 48¼, 48½, very little as yet done. We heard of one transaction at 48⅜.

There was nothing very particular from Montevideo—an arrangement by the saladeristas fixing the price of jerked beef for the winter at 27 for fat and 23 for Havannah. The Government has received authority from the Chambers to raise a loan, but there seems very little probability of any loan being raised in that market. Gold rules at 47½.

The steamer Donati will be the Liverpool mail boat for Oct. 9.

There was nothing new from Entre Rios. A fight is considered imminent, but as yet the Government has received no advices.

Money ruled to-day tolerably easy. All the banks are discounting, and the discount brokers state that first class paper can be easily done at 8 per cent.

Mr. Hadfield (of London) was welcomed on 'Change to-day.

Advices have been received by the mail of the very dangerous illness of Mr Brassey, so well and favorably known to the Plate in connection with the Central Argentine Railway, and as senior member of the firm of Brassey, Wythes and Wheelwright. There are little hopes entertained of his recovery. One of his last business contracts was for the construction of docks, &c. at Valparaiso; the engineers have already left England, and the materials have been shipped.

Baron Erlanger, the great Frankfort banker who has taken up the Eastern Argentine Railway, had a very narrow escape from Paris; he is now in L[illegible].

Mr. Stevens, of the firm of Stevens, Kay and Vonwiller, has returned in the packet after a six months absence, during which time he negotiated matters of importance connected with his works at the Tigre. Mr. Stevens says that the opinion in England respecting Fulton Mendez's invention is not favorable, and few think it will succeed.

A vessel has left London for the Plate, the Prest Oursel, with large consignments for the Cordoba exhibition.

A letter from a leading financial party in London says that Argentine matters must for the present stand, but that in a month or two they will be in the same favor as before.

The Royal Mail Steamer Oneida has brought out £150,000 in sovereigns for the Provincial Government on account of the loan. The sovereigns have been landed and deposited in the Provincial Bank. Owing to the very favorable character of the news from England, and the general impression that exchange will go up to par, the bank can now pay out sovereigns without any fear.

The National Bank bill has been before Congress, and referred to Committee. The Committee, however, in view of the importance of the question, have sent back the project with a request that the House name a special committee to report on it; accordingly, the following members were named to report on it:—Garrigos, Barbeito, Igarzabal, and Cortinez. The senseless opposition to this bill seems to find very little favor in the house.

The London and Antwerp steamer City of Buenos Ayres will leave this month, on the 17th inst, instead of as formerly, on the 17th. The City of Limerick is the next steamer on this line due here.

The Biela of the Lamport & Holt line of steamers left Liverpool for the Plate on the 20th Aug. It is every way probable that owing to the importance of the news, she would call at Lisbon, leaving Lisbon say the 25th, she is due in Rio say at furthest to-day, counting that she leaves Rio to-morrow Sunday, we may look for her on Wednesday. The Magellan ran down from Rio on 94 hours and 15 minutes, and the Biela is just as fast, this is her second trip. The French packet with dates from Lisbon to the 26th August will be due in Montevideo on to-morrow week. It seems however, every way probable that on Wednesday or Thursday next we may look for fresh news from Europe.

It was said on Change this afternoon that a steamer purchased by the Blancos leaves the Tigre this night, and that she is well armed and equipped.

The steamer Adolfo with Government troops for Entre Rios passed Rosario last night. Advices received from Paraná speak favourably of Gelly's army. The report or rumour so current last week of Gelly having fought appears now to be without the least foundation.

Mails are made up at the Post Office for Concordia, but not for Guadeguaychu.

Messrs. Bowes Bros. of Liverpool give the following per Magellan—

We annex revised quotations of the probable value of River Plate wool and skins during war times.

Fine wools will remain dull, while Nos. 3 and 4, creolla and the finer kinds of Cordova will be active.

Sheepskins are quiet at present, but with our local consumption and a probable demand from the United States, we think there will be a steady demand at our quotations.

Wool.

Creolla, washed,	6¼d	per lb.
Do greasy	4½	"
B. Ayres No.	5¼	"
Do No. 1 and 2	5	"
Do No. and 4	5¼	"
Montevideo, Mo.	6½	"
Do No. 1 and 2	6	"
Do No. 3 and 4	6½	"
Cordova and Santiago	7½	" Greasy 5d

Sheepskins.

Whole invoices of good.

Average.

Killed 1st August Bueno Ayres,	3¾d	per lb
Do 1st October do	4½	"
Full woolled do	4½	"
Killed 1st August, Montevideo	4½	"
Do 1st October, do	5¼	"
Full woolled do	5½	"

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres washed full woolled, 8½ to 9 per lb.

The failure of Messrs. Varela Rafojos was mentioned to-day; liabilities put down at one and a-half millions.

A private letter from Liverpool per Magellan gives the following respecting hides:—"There is a fair demand, and as there is less pressure to sell on foreign account, and our local importers are firm, and in some cases have refused prices slightly under full quotations, we do not look for any further decline; on the contrary, the leather market is much firmer, as far as demand goes, and some slight advance in prices obtained. Tanners are but lightly stocked, and there is a prospect of a good demand for heavy hides shortly. Horse hides very firm. Tallow depressed, but we hope to see an improvement shortly."

Mr. Kean, of Rosario, reports the following:

Arrivals.

British lugger Estelle, from Liverpool, with general cargo, to Ledesma Hnos.

Belgian brig Courrier, from Montevideo, with yerba, etc., to order.

North German schooner Hindrick.

North German schooner Union.

National steamer of war Espora, from up river.

Departures.

Italian steamer Bianca Pertica, for Genoa and ports, with produce and passengers.

British brig Agiles, for England, with bones and boneash.

British barque Wickwire, for foreign ports, in ballast.

British brig Emerald, for Puerto Piedras, to load for England, tallow, etc.

The market report of the Plaza Once is as follows:—

Matadero hides	140	143
Horse hides	45	48
Sheepskins	80	110
Do. matadero	170	200
Horse hair (N)	150	153
Do South	155	160
Tallow in pipes	44	46
Ostrich feathers, tied	20	25
Wheat	200	210
Do middling	175	915
Do inferior	110	150
Maiz	55	60
Barley	70	80
Flour	33	34
Capones	32	50
Sheep al corte	18	25
Fat mares	120	170

Sept. 12, 1870.

There was a very brisk business on 'Change to-day in the Bond market. The Bond King and his friends are bearing the market. Nearly 500,000 bonds were sold to-day; nevertheless the market hardly gave way anything, and the probabilities are, if the news from Europe by the Biela proves at all favorable that the Bond King will be unable to stem the market, all his bonds will pass into other hands, and the market will then right itself: the natural turn of the market is upwards, although it is checked by the very heavy sales of the bears. The news from Entre Rios although highly satisfactory had little effect on the Bond market; prices would have at once gone up but for the large amount of bonds offering on time and for cash: the official reports of Gelly and Rivas caused a decidedly better tone. The sales of Bonds to-day were as follows:—

For cash 20,000 at 61½.
" Tuesday, 2000 at 61¾.
" Sept. 30, 230.000, opening at 61½, and closing at 61¾.
For Nov. 30, 5000 at 62½.

In Argentine Bank shares two sales, 20 at 6½, and 20 at 6 per cent. premium.

In Exchange there was a brisk business done to-day. The rates ruled very firm at 48½. We heard of one transaction at 48, and another at 48⅜, but the quotable market rate is 48½; about £70,000 passed.

The Montevidean telegraph wires were cut to-day, cut yesterday, and in fact for the last few days have been persistently cut by the rebels outside of Montevideo, causing a loss to the Company, and it is hoped the British Charge d'Affairs will bring the matter under the immediate notice of the Oriental Government. On last Thursday when the Oneida and Magellan arrived at Montevideo the wires were cut the entire day, the Company lost on that day fully fifteen hundred patacons by the interruption. With the exception of a few hours, we may say the line has been cut ever since; aside from the loss to the shareholders, the inconvenience to the public by this continued interruption is a very serious matter, and it begins to be pretty evident now, that unless some intimation is made to the Blanco Chiefs that the country will be compelled to respond for the damage, the rebels will keep the line interrupted until either the revolution triumphs or is extinguished.

At an early hour there were telegrams on the Bolsa from Rosario, announcing a partial fight in which the rebel troops were cut up, Luengo it was said was taken prisoner; but the report requires confirmation.

Mr. William Taylor, the English engineer of the new Animal Gas works, has arrived in the packet. Mr Taylor is a gentleman of very high scientific experience, and will no doubt prove a great acquisition to the company.

Messrs. Plantier, Abren and Co. of this city have published a prospectus for the formation of a joint stock sugar refining factory, and the share list is now open. The prospectus gives estimates, &c., and the new company seems to find favor.

According to letters received by the packet it seems improbable that Sr. Domingues will return before the end of the year, when the bonds will be delivered and the balance on the scrip paid up.

All question as to the new tariff act in the States has been silenced by the advices per mail. The New York journal of commerce of the 16th July announces that the President signed the bill on the night of the 14th July, and the bill was promulgated as law. A copy of the bill as passed can be seen at the STANDARD office. This bill places the same tax on sheepskins with wool as on wool.

In the plazas this morning produce in general ruled very weak; there were few sales. Capones at the corrales were sold at 45. Dry cow hides and sheepskins also fell off, but the business of the day was trifling At the saladeros in Barracas the only business now doing is killing capones.

The Biela will be the Liverpool steamer for the 9th October. The City of Buenos Ayres clears to-morrow. We have heard of no specie being engaged as yet.

Respecting pine we have the following:—The Athlete, from Montreal, to Drysdale and Co 593,134 feet. Pine is in good demand; prices N. York 44. Pitch pine 42, 44. Eastern pine 30, 36 pats.

Salt—Sold for the rivers two cargoes 15½ rls, and in port 12½ rls. Salt is saleable. At the saladeros there is but slight stock.

Coal—The market looks better; last sales at 10½ pats., and for Fray Bentos at 12. Arrivals and sales:—

August 29, Iris 529 tons, Gas Co.
" 29, Juno Lass 270 tons, G. Co.
" 31, James Gibson, 490 Boyd, $f10½.
" 31, Paul F. Logge, 210, Green 10½.
Sept. 1, Marguerita, 900, Delfino, 11.
" 1, Sophie Lucie, 350, R. C R Maderoo.
" 6, Helena, 250, Lamb, 10.
" 9, Nueva Asunta, 650, Piaggio, 11.
" 9, Fides, 180, Green, 11

Sept- 13th, 1870

There was a good deal done in bonds to-day. The sales for cash and on time show a speculative feeling; so much depends on the news from Europe that the market appears to be subject to great fluctuations. The local news was regarded as rather good. Affairs in Entre Rios seem to be drawing to a close, but nevertheless the Bond market rules heavy, prices doubtless would have gone down more to-day but that the Bond King stopped selling. In fact it appears that none sell Bonds save the King: which after all show the real tone of the market.

The sales to-day were as follows:—

For Cash	20,000	61½.
Do	10 000	61⅝
Do	9,000	61½
Do	1,000	61⅝
Do	5,000	61½
For Wednesday	18,000	61½
September 30	15,000	61⅝
Do.	30,000	61⅝
Do.	5,000	61⅝

There was a brisk business done in exchange to-day, bills were passed at from 48 to 48½, and a much larger amount passed than the brokers anticipated, but the large shipments of gold interfere with exchange operations. The packet takes over £100,000 sterling in gold, the bulk of which, we believe, goes to Rio. It was said on 'Change to-day that the Provincial Bank paid out to-day some £50,000 sterling in condors.

There was a rumour on 'Change to-day to the effect that Dr. Gorostiaga, Minister of Finance, had resigned. For some time past he has been suffering from ill health but as yet there is nothing to authenticate the report.

The exports from 12th August to date were as follows—

Salted cow hides, 37,596.
Salted horse hides, 2,985.
Dry cow hides, 127,098.
Dry horse hides, 3,950.
Tallow, pipes, 7,580.
Tallow, boxes, 2,579.
Hair, bales, 364.
Wool, bales, 2,318.
Sheepskins, bales, 3,297.
Beef, quintals, 37,110.

The telegram to the Bolsa gave the following from Montevideo—

General Goyo Suarez gained battle; det[illegible] later. Bells ringing, rockets firing. Paper 17½.

Exchange, nothing. 1500 sacks Chilian flour at 9 pats. 1000 dry hides for States at 65½. Second telegram—official report of battle by General Goyo Suarez; confirms victory; hard fighting; no prisoners.

French wine and refined sugars both show an advance; 700 bordalesas sold at 750 m|c. despatched.

Mr Goyo Solor has taken out his 'patente' as auctioneer, and will commence his auctioneering operations on the 2nd October, by selling the far famed Rivadavia Quinta cut up into building lots. The property is within three squares of the Plaza Concepcion and one of the most valuable in this city.

There was some local news of importance today. The telegram announcing the victory of Goyo Suarez was variously accepted, owing to telegrams having come up stating that one of the rebel generals, Muniz, was approaching Montevideo, and that General Suarez's cavalry had not behaved well. What truth there may be in these reports it is difficult to say. In Montevideo the engagement was celebrated as a great victory over the rebels. From Rosario the telegrams confirmed the news of yesterday, but much anxiety existed to hear of the decisive engagement between the Government and rebel armies.

Offers were made to the Government to-day by the agent here of a well known London banking firm, to make whatever advances the Government may require pending the negotiation of the loan. The reply of the Government was not known on 'Change.

Messrs. C. W. Benn and Co., the active agents of the Royal Mail, will receive parcels, &c., up to 12 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday). The Oneida leaves at her usual hour.

The Bornemason line of steamers, owing to the war in Europe is temporarily stopped, all the steamers of that line having been given to the Government on the 15th ult; consequently there will be no steamer on that line before October, when the line will begin running again.

The Biela, with Lisbon telegrams to the 25th August, is expected in Montevideo on Thursday. As the news she brings will probably be of great importance, it is likely that Captain Carroll has kept up full speed all the way out. The Biela is a new and fast ship, and the ever active Mr Gavia Norton will doubtless see that she is not detained in Rio.

On Sunday Messrs. Aldecoa and Font will sell by auction one of the best known properties in this country the White Chacra, near Belgrano. The place will be sold in lots, and will doubtless fetch a good price.

Sovereigns were bought to-day at a premium of two dollars four reals each, but in quotations of sovereigns we cannot alter the legal rate, although at the moment they command a premium in the market, inasmuch, parties having transactions in sovereigns are only bound to pay the equivalent, 4.90, or in paper 122½. Sovereigns are in demand for export purposes, inasmuch as they give a better exchange to-day than bills. In the money exchange offices small amounts are bought at 12 reals, and even two dollars, but for a good round sum, say 500 or 1000, as high as twenty reals premium can be had for each sovereign. The Provincial Bank is the chief, we may say, the only, large holder of sovereigns in the market. The Bank holds in its vaults about £750,000 in sovereigns, but as the Bank has still a sufficiency of condors and ounces to pay out, it is improbable, at least for some time yet, that sovereigns will be paid out at the Bank.

In the plazas this morning there were few sales. Dry hides at 143. Sheepskins, good matadero, 200, camp skins 115. Horsehair 144. Grease in panzas 39. Mutton and tallow in bordalesas at 43.

Mr. Kean, of Rosario, reports arrival of British barque Duchess of Sunderland, to Central Railway, with coals and sailed, French brig Protege de Maria, in ballast.

TEMPERATURE.

September 7—Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 56.
September 1—Thursday, 2 p.m..
Fahrenheit..... 58
September 9—Friday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 60.
Septmber 10—Saturday 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 60.
September 12—Monday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 74.
September 13—Tuesday, 2 p.m
Fahrenheit..... 72

ARRIVALS

Per R. M. S. City of Buenos Ayres:

Messrs. Stevenson, Brett, De la Rosa, Dr Sievert and family, Mr Iregarthen, Mrs Stevert Mr Rose, Mr Train, Mr and Mrs Meldi A J da Cunlia, L. Mulholland and Servant: P Julian E. Wallace, E. Cattier, F P Fabiano G Lazzorro, and 12 second class.

Per R.M.S. Oneida:

Mr E. N. Collet, Mr J. B. Wrakly, jun., M. W. J. Plowes, Mr A. W. Crundle and Mrs Crundle, Mr A. C. Crundle, Mr D. Morgan, Mr R. Morgan, Mr H. McOustra, Mr H. Budding, Mr A. Lennon, Mr George Blanden, Mr W. R. Thomas, Mr and Mrs Stephens and daughter, Mr W. Taylor, Mr James Edwards, Captain Selwyn, R.N, Captain John Coventry, R.N., and servant; Mr W. A. Laidlaw Rev. Canon Dillon, Mr E. Sohl, Mr Macarthur, Mr Chute, Captain Somerset, Mr and Mrs Meekins, Dr and Mrs Watson and child, Mr O. Bevon, Mr J. Griffith, Mr B. Alexander, Mr C H. Thompson, Mr Elwes, Dr Don Jose Antonio C sta, Dr Lucena, Mr W. D. A. Barcelo, F. Alonso Dominguez, A. R. Abain, A. B. Cobas, R. R. Montes, Mr M. de C. Varella, M. Giovanni, L. Giovanni, G. Bellandi, W. T. Martin, Mr and Mrs Hadfield.

BIRTHS.

September 10, at 157 Calle Bolivar, the wife of Mr. John Killeen, of a son.

September 6, Mrs E. Reilly, of a son.

DEATHS,

August 30, at Las Flores, Charles Hiram, youngest son of Mr. George Knight, of this city, aged 20.

August 6, at Rotterdam, of diptheria, Maud Rosamond, aged four years and six months, youngest daughter of the late John Leslie, Esq., M.D.

September 10, at the Capilla del Señor, Jane Hendrikson, wife of Andrew Henderson. Deceased was in her 47th year, and a native of Castle-on-Tyne.

WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and published every Wednesday at the *Standard* Printing-office, 118 Calle San Martin, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

SPECIAL STANDARD EDITION.

VILLETA'S MAILS.

MAGELLAN'S MAILS.

Evacuation of Nancy and Chalons.

French falling back on Paris.

General advance of the Germans.

STANDARD Office,
Friday Morning, 5.15 a.m.

This morning, before daylight Captain John O. Morse, of the Villeta boarded our office with the two latest English papers in the Plate, the 'London Telegraph,' of the 15th of August,' and the 'Liverpool Courier', of the same date, sent up to us by the unvanquished Evans. Captain John O. Morse merits our warmest thanks, as due to him our bulletin with the Magellan's mails was out before six a.m.

Paris, 14th Aug.

It is officially announced here that General Lebœuf and General Lebrun, his first Aide-de-camp, have both resigned their office.

Some scouts of the enemy have advanced to the Frouard Railway Station, but have been repulsed, and their officer captured.

St. Avold, Aug. 13 (1.40 p.m.).

King William has issued a proclamation, of which the first paragraph runs as follows:—"The conscription is "abolished throughout the French ter- "ritory occupied by German troops."

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Metz, Aug. 14, 1.40 p.m.

Yesterday several very strong columns of the enemy approached within a short distance of our encampment, but withdrew again to-day.

The railway communication between Metz and Frouard is interrupted.

Numerous companies of volunteer sharpshooters have taken the field.

Considerable quantities of provisions have reached here. Some skirmishes are reported.

A rumour, which has been current that Mulhouse had been evacuated by the civic and military authorities, is without foundation.

Paris, Aug. 14.

A French official despatch announces that Nancy has been occupied by Prussian cavalry.

Paris, Aug. 13, 7.30 p.m.

The Minister of the Interior has received the following telegram, dated Colmar, Saturday, 3 p.m., from the Prefect of the Upper Rhine:

"Everything is still quiet on the right bank of the Rhine. The investment of Strasbourg appears to be only a feint."

Metz, Aug. 13, 10 a.m.

There is nothing new to report.

A formal denial is given to the assertion that the French had violated the Convention of Geneva by tending only the French wounded.

Metz, Aug. 13, 10.45 a.m.

The enemy's scouts showed themselves yesterday in the valley of the Moselle, and a body of Prussians occupied for a time Pont-à-Mousson, whence the "Marguérite" Cavalry Brigade dislodged them after a short fight.

Thirty prisoners were captured.

Arrests of spies continue to be effected.

Metz, Aug. 13, 2 p.m.

The reinforcements which were expected have arrived, and volunteers are coming in in great numbers.

GERMAN OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

St. Avold, Aug. 12 (Noon).

The town and the passes of Phalsburg, across the Vosges Mountains, are in our possession.

The fortress of Bitsch, which is merely held by a garrison of 300 men of the Mobile Guard, is being kept under observation by a company of our troops.

The Prussian cavalry has advanced to the vicinity of Luneville.

St. Avold, August 13.

The French army has taken up a position on the river Nied, which they had prepared to defend; notwithstanding which they yesterday withdrew over the Moselle to Metz.

Our cavalry is before Metz, Pont-à-Mousson, and Nancy.

Lichtenberg has capitulated.

At La Petite Pierre and other places large military stores were found.

EXPULSION OF GERMAN RESIDENTS IN FRANCE.

Cologne, Aug. 13.

Four hundred German families, who up to the present time have been domiciled in Paris, arrived here to-day, having been ordered to leave the French capital in consequence of the state of seige.

BATTLE OF SAARBRUCKEN, GERMAN ACCOUNT.

The fight at Spechern, near Saarbrucken, on the 6th, attained considerably larger dimensions and greater results than were previously supposed. The 'corps d'armee,' commanded by General Frossard, was nearly entirely broken up, its losses in killed and wounded being extraordinarily heavy. The encampment of one division and considerable stores were captured by the Prussians. A great many prisoners were taken, the number of whom is increasing hourly, and amounts already to 2,000. But the losses of the Germans were also considerable. The 5th division alone lost 1,000 men.

GEN. STEINMET'S REPORT—THE BATTLE OF SAARBRUCK.

The following official report from General von Steinmetz, regarding the battle at Saarbrück on Saturday, has been communicated from Berlin under date of Sunday evening:—

Mayence, Sunday, nine a.m.

The following telegrams, relative to the battle of Saarbrucken on the 6th of August, have come to hand here:—

1. To-day from noon till dark; a severe and well-contested battle has been fought between Saarbruck and Forbach. The 14th Division commenced the engagement, and was successively supported against the enemy, who had fortified themselves by three battalions and the battery of the 16th Division, three battalions, two batteries, and cavalry (the telegram does not specify which.) The heights of Spicheren, to the south of the exercise-ground, were taken by storm, and the enemy driven back upon Forbach. While this was going on the 13th Division advanced opposite Volklingen, took Rossela, and by nightfall established the head of the column at Forbach. General Frangois was killed. Very many wounded men and a large number of prisoners from the different regiments of Frossard's corps. The number has not not yet been ascertained.

I have assumed the command.

V. STEINMTTZ.

2. Divisions of the 1st Army Corps were opposed to Frossard's corps. In the fight the 5th division and portions of the 6th engaged; they attacked at the same time. It was a heavy and bloody fight. The French positions at Spicheren and on the Kreuzberg were stormed.

At nightfall the victory was completely decided in our favour.

General-Lieut. V. ALVENSDEBEN.
By order, V. VERDY.

Intense excitement reigns as to the battle at Chalons. Napoleon and Changanier will command. Napoleon promises France to avenge her cause on the same battle-field where Attila was defeated 1420 years ago.

In Birmingham some large failures had occurred.

The mitrailleuse has proved to the present a failure; as also the Chassepot.

The *Times* calls upon Napoleon to abdicate. A Dublin paper asserts that the Prince Imperial is in London. No English paper is allowed into France.

The French are concentrating at Chalons and will muster there 400,000 men, where the decisive battle will be fought.

Napoleon, and in fact, France repudiates all offers of peace. The Germans in Rome ordered their Minister to leave for their country, but the German Minister replied that as all Germany had risen to a man 200 Germans engaged in Rome would be nothing, and that later on they might be of great use, as Germany when she finished with France, had accounts to settle with Italy.

The last quotation of North German loan gives 3 per cent. premium. Berlin and Frankfort Bourses firm.

The London Stock Exchange on the 15th gave way one per cent. all round, owing to some news from France.

Le Bœuf has challenged McMahon. The duel to take place when the campaign is over.

Archbishop Escalada died at Rome, after 36 hours illness; his body has been enbalmed.

The cotton market in Liverpool has improved. Prices have regained 2d which has caused a much better feeling.

The Bank rate, which had been 6, was reduced to 5½ and 5, and, owing to the steady arrival of gold, is now 4½. immense speculation in the London money market in every species of stock. Prices in London on the 15th August:—

Consols 91¼.
Argentine bonds 87-88.
Buenos Ayres Great Southern 22½ to 23.
Brazilian 5's 91.
B. Ayres new scrip, 8½.
Tallow 46.
Wool down 10 per cent.
Payment of all bills falling due in France suspended for 30 days; gold in Paris 1½ premium.
English wheat down 3s.

Battle between Medina and Suarez; the latter defeated with severe loss. Whole Blanco force marching on Montevideo.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, 17th.

Serious encounters have taken place near Gravellotte; the French gaining the advantage with heavy loss.

The Germans attacked Thalsbourg, and were repulsed with a loss of 1000 men.

French troops are recovering confidence.

Paris, 18th.

Palikao asked the Chambers to withhold their judgment, as things began to wear a more favorable aspect for France. The Emperor is at Chalons, and a decisive battle is imminent. Trochu was named Governor of Paris.

Madrid, 18th.

Yesterday Marshal Bazaine gave battle to Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, somewhere between Doncour and Thionville. The French carried the position, but did not follow up the advantage, preferring to remain and fortify the place. Bazaine and another General were wounded.

A French official despatch states that an important fight has taken place. Tremendous loss on both sides. On Tuesday the French were victorious at Verdun, with severe loss. On the same day several encounters took place near Mars-le-Tour.

A telegram from Rome states that the evacuation of the French troops is now completed. Cases of desertion from the Antibes Legion were very numerous.

Mons. Olivier's wife has gone to Italy. The last telegram says: "Terrible fight at Verdun. The Prussians took Fort Marsol; 60 guns. The German cavalry have occupied Vitry. Secret session in the French Chambers. All further discussion postponed until the war is finished."

London 18th.
(By Cable)

The garrison of Strasbourg made a sally, but were driven back by the Germans who are concentrating round the fortress in large numbers.

The *Times* advocates peace based on the abdication of the Emperor.

TERRIBLE BATTLE AT FORBACH.

30,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A FRENCH ARMY ANNIHILATED.

At about 2 p.m. yesterday a message came to tell me that the French troops were retreating, and I started into Saarbracken to see what was the real state of things. When I got there the French were evidently commencing a parting salute for the town, to mask their retreat. The mitrailleuses were firing, but they were soon relieved by the light field batteries on the top of the hill. The townspeople were fired upon indiscriminately, and the railway station was knocked to pieces.

On Saturday morning at five o'clock he was aroused from a bed of hay in a stable by the advanced guard of the Prussians, dragoons, and artillery.—This advance explained the retreat of the French on the previous afternoon. Hearing rumours of a battle to be fought he hastened back to Saarbruck, saw the fight, and at ten o'clock at night, perched on top of a baggage waggon, penned the following account of the engagement:

The French position was one which Nature had done her utmost to make impregnable. From the bottom of the hill covered with brushwood and intersected here and there with deep gorges, to the top, where there was a level plateau, the ascent might be about an English mile. But before reaching the base of this ascent the Prussian army had to advance across a plateau, about two miles in length. The first troops to attack the enemy's position were my old friends the 40th Regiment, the 39th and the 77th, about 6,500 men, supported by four batteries of artillery, their advance being covered by a battalion of rifles. The woods to the right of the French position swarmed with tirailleurs, whilst the centre was occupied by a strong brigade which seemed to me to be about 8,000 strong.

In the meantime General Von Goben, anticipating the arrival of Prince Frederick Charles, ordered the attack to commence, at the same time massing a large body of cavalry, composed of cuirassiers, lancers, hussars and dragoons, on either flank. At about twenty minutes past ten the engagement commenced in earnest, some six batteries opening fire on the French position, and covering the advance of the first line, which—this time with little loss—gained the foot of the hill, and then the conflict became sanguinary. Foot by foot was each inch disputed, the continual roll of musketry being too awful to listen to. Gradually the French retired until they gained the crest of the hill; here they turned, and the loss on the Prussian side was fearfully heavy. They fired at 60 yards, and the French having to fire down, whilst the Prussians had to fire up, and being but ill concealed, must have suffered great slaughter. The regiments that had got so far were now greatly reduced, the blue uniforms and brass-topped helmets lying about in heaps on the crest of the hill. Meantime, the trains from Neunkirchen had been bringing up fresh troops, who formed to the right and left, and advanced to the relief of their hardly-pressed comrades.

The French, on the right of the Prussian position, then retired upon Forbach, remaing in position with artillery in their front, when they reached the suburbs of that place. Meantime anxious eyes were looking out for Prince Frederick Charles's force; but no signs of it were to be seen. The first line was then relieved, and the French, under a severe fire, retired to the crest of the hill. Here, for an hour, the struggle for the possession of the crest of thill was hot and furious. At length the French gave way and the Prussian infantry steadily advanced.

No sooner had the French reached the suburbs of Forbach, than they opened a hot fire of artillery upon the right of the Prussion line, causing the cavalry placed there to change their position to the left flank. Here the whole cavalry division—some eight thousand sabres—were massed behind a sheltering hill. A half battery of field artillery had, by some extraordinary means been dragged up to the crest of the hill; and the service done by these guns will always be a prominent feature of the battle. The French, now reinforced, advanced their whole line, compelling the Prussians to retire, and pitching shells with beautiful precision into the cavalry, whose hiding place they had discovered. Fresh Prussian troops then relieved those on the heights, whilst four battalions covered by artillery were massed on the right to strengthen their position towards Forbach. Night was now falling, and darkness soon put an end to the obstinate struggle for the crest of the hill.

The Prussian advance up the heights of Forbach, in the face of the fearful fire that was poured upon them, was simply magnificent. They were as steady as if on parade, and I shall never forget the dogged sort of way in which they retreated when compelled to leave the crest of hill. The regiments that suffered most were the 77th, the 40th, and the 39th. The 40th lost nearly all their officers in one battalion; and according to the opinion of many of the generals, the loss on the Prussian side may be put down at 2,000 or 2,500 men killed and wounded. The French loss must have been nearly as large. At half-past seven Prince Frederick Charles arrived. The generals in Saarbrucken to-night are—Prince Frederic Charles, General von Steinmetz, General von Goeben, General von Zastrow, and General von Zimmermann. The Prussians had some 28,000 infantry engaged, the whole force under fire being about 40,000 men, composed of the 7th and half the 3d Army Corps. The town of Saarbrucken is full of wounded, and they are still bringing the poor fellows in.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE BATTLE.

The battle commenced at eleven o'clock yesterday, but it was not much till about one o'clock At three the French had apparently won it; but reinforcements came up on both sides, and at seven in the evening it was then all over and 'sauve qui peut' for the French. It was this way; since the French nominally took Saarbruck, the Prussians have held the hill which dominates the little town, so that the French have not been able to enter it at all. The French attached great importance to the possession of Saarbruck as it turns the position of Saarlouis. The Prussians seem to have held it in equal estimation, for their strength there has been constantly reinforced brigades from St. Wendel, where I told you the Prussians were massing in great strength to cover Mayence. For some reason, the French did not keep their position in force, as they had for some two or three days past feared an attack from Sarreguemines. But while they were guarding against an imaginary danger the real one stood before them unobserved; and in the thick woods which surround the little village of Breme d'Or (called so from the name of the fish which is taken there) the Prussians quitely moved their troops.

How they could have done so, if anything like a proper look-out had been kept, I cannot say. It is sufficient now to tell that they did it. Yesterday, at eight o'clock in the morning, the French sent out a reconnoitering patrol of eighty men, none of whom returned. They were captured without firing a shot, just as our outposts were captured in the fog at Inkerman. Their non-return was, of course, suspicious, and a stronger recomoissance was made in direction of the woods above the village of Bream d'Or. This showed the Prussians to be in strength at Spithern, but not at all in the strength in which they were afterwards found to be. In fact, they concealed their forces, but not for long. Soon after twelve they moved against the hill held by the French at Arnual. It was a steep hill, and strongly held. The Prussians took it after an hour's fight. They took it at a price—a price which it is appalling to think of, if the French accounts are true—but still they took it. An enemy must always suffer in an advance against such a position, but those who are driven from it in the end suffer still more. This was done before two o'clock, and the French turned back on Forback, and the village of Bream d'Or in their midst was taken. Then, however, the French got reinforcements and checked the Prussians back to the line of the village, and seemed to have held their own—but the semblance of victory ended. Above Forbach, near the railway station at Cocherne, a great force suddenly poured out from the woods and over the fields on the extreme left of the French, and all was over, as far as strategy was concerned. Just beyond the station, and at the foot of a steep hill, came the mortal struggle. The French army was then as well as it could be in line. The Prussians formed a perfect semi-circle round them, and more were in their rear. They were outflanked, out-numbered, and out-generaled. Still they made a grand stand, and at a distance of less than 100 yards they stood pouring into each other the contents of their chassepots, their needle-guns, and their mitrailleuses.

The French officer who told me this has been in the Crimea, at Magenta, and at Solferino, yet in all his life, he says, he never heard such an appalling din as then came forth, and this, he assures me, lasted for thirty five minutes. His horse was killed under him, and leaving bag and baggage, he mounted the hill behind him—a very steep one, which overlooks Forbach. He turned, and from there saw the murderous work which was going on below but still around him; and though an intense patriot, and one who believes that by this victory Prussia is lost for ever, as France will rise and crush her, he still is impartial enough to admit that the Prussian mitrailleuses utterly overpowered the French, which were silenced and left alone after the first half hour. The last he saw of the field was the French flying; 'comme un eventail,' in all directions. Some regiments made an attempt to stand near Forbach, but it was only an attempt, for the Prussians as they had advanced bombarded the town and fired it in many places.

Metz is not a place for us just now, and there has been a general exodus of special correspondents. Four of us have been taken to-day. The dreadful words, 'a Prussian spy,' applies to every one who seems stranger in the streets. I do not mind at all going before a military tribunal, as before that I would be quite safe. But the hungry crowd here is so savage at the defeats, and is so convinced that it is only due to Prussian spies, that it is really almost perilous to walk abroad even to post one's letters.

PASCAL'S MAILS.

(*Thursday's Edition.*)

Our readers will perceive that our description of the battle published on Thursday, which everyone questioned, is now confirmed to the letter.

This morning we boarded the steamer Rio Uruguay, as we received a telegram late last night announcing that Mr. Evans had sent up two Rio papers containing all the European news.

The news from Europe dates to the evening of the 8th, and was published by the Bahia papers, having been brought out by a Liverpool steamer, the Pascal. The Bonifacio brought down the news to Rio, and it was published in the *Diario* of Rio and *Jornal* on the 1st inst. As the City of B. Ayres was leaving the Bay of Rio the Oneida was entering:

A great battle took place near Treres on the 7th, of August. The French under McMehon opened the fight and made a gallant charge, secure of an easy victory owing to the very small front which the Germans presented. The Germans waited the advance of the French and even fell back as the enemy advanced, but the Germans had very strong reserves posted behind, which the French were unaware of. For a moment, but only for a moment the victory of the French seemed certain, but the reserves came round. McMahon, to his astonishment found fresh regimens coming up momentarily. The German cavalry made a splendid charge. The French checked in front, found their rear threatened; McMahon seeing that in a few minutes more he would be doubled up, fell back. The Germans charged and the victory for the Germans could be hardly more complete.

Next day General Frossard gave battle, which lasted four hours. Frossard was repulsed with great slaughter, and fell back; but he was out-manœuvred. It is said that McMahon was cut off, and there appears to be no certainty where he is. It was said he fell back on the road leading to Nancy, but the German cavalry, according to a Lisbon telegram from London, had deployed and cut him off on that road.

The battles of the 7th and 8th took place not on German, but French territory. A telegram from Paris to Madrid confirms the news.

The news bears every stamp of truth. The Pernambuco and Rio papers publish Paris and London telegrams to Lisbon on the 8th, all confirming the defeat of France.

In Rio the Germans had great rejoicings on the news.

The rumour of England having sent troops to Belgium is false—both belligerents respect Belgium.

Alliance between Denmark and France talked of as imminent.

Austria sides with Germany.

Meetings in Vienna in favor of German cause.

Recruiting going on actively in G. Britain and Ireland.

Over 10,000 men enlisted.

Government resolved to put army and navy on war footing.

No market news.

Terrible state in Paris.

The Empress has published a proclamation signed by the Ministers calling all France to arms.

Republicans in Paris active.

Paris declared in a state of siege, and martial law proclaime; numerous arrests. Great fortifications going on around the city.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout Germany.

A Paris telegram to Lisbon on the 8th states, that news of Marshal McMahon's defeat has produced a panic feeling in Paris and throughout France. The Empress holds Councils daily.

For the foregoing description of the battles on the 7th and 8th, we are indebted to Sr. Marletan, a passenger who came up from Montevideo, and has gone on to Mercedes, who had the news in a bulletin of a Rio papef, the particulars of which he gave us; and, had we not boarded the steamer Rio Uruguay, we should not have obtained the above particulars.

Telegrams from Paris to Madrid stating that Emperor sick. Volunteers for the army flocking in from all parts of France, but the Republicans actively engaged in Paris and all throughout France.

Respecting commercial news we have nothing yet.

The *Tribuna* telegram gives the following—

From the *Jornal do Comercio* sent us by a kind friend we translate literally. Two hours before the departure of the Bonifacio the Pascal arrived from Liverpool, bringing news from Lisbon, which was posted up on Change.

Latest telegrams state that on 7th General MacMahon was defeated near Reichshofen.

Next day a great battle was fought at Treves.

Germans won.

MacMahon's whereabouts was not known in Paris, which induces the belief that the army has been cut off.

French capital declared in a state of siege.

A leading merchant received a letter from Pernambuco confirming the above and adding:—The Cabinet Council directed a Proclamation to the nation. The Chambers were called for the 8th. General Frossard kept the enemy at bay for four hours. The fight commenced at 2 p.m. and was hotly sustained on both sides until six.

The Germans are on French territory. The Germans remained masters of the field, the French retiring in good order.

A supreme effort is necessary.

A decisive battle is imminent.

Madrid, 2nd (dawn).

The whole of France must rise and arm as a man.

MeMahon was defeated at Reichshofen, and retired in good order on Nancy.

Frossot's (Frossard's?) army is making decisive efforts for defence. General Lebœuf is with the advanced forces.

Paris 7th, Five o'clock—MacMahon lost the battle. Gen. Frossard badly wounded. Troops concentrating. Great battle imminent.

Portuguese Government received telegram announcing great battle had taken place, and the French were defeated.

Jornal do Comercio says—"The news "seems quite reliable, and the Oneida "will probably bring us fuller details. "Nevertheless, in time of war it is not "wise to receive any news implicitly."

Nancy, capital of the department of Meurthe, is a city of 43,000 inhabitants, 220 miles E. of Paris, and one of the handsomest towns in France. It has a large ancient Gothic castle now used as a barrack. It was the capital of the Duchy of Lorraine, and Charles the Bold of Burgandy was defeated and slain under its walls in 1477 by Rene, Duke of Lorraine. It is 130 miles W. of Strasburg, on the road to Paris.

Trier or Treves, one of the chief towns in Rhenish Prussia, is on the Moselle 53 miles from Cobleuz, with 18,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls, and was for some time the residence of Constantine the Great and other Roman Emperors, being rich in Roman antiquities. It suffered severely during the invasions of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals. It was captured by the Duke of Marlboro in 1704. It was annexed to France in 1799, but after the fall of Napoleon was restored to Prussia.

The *Nazione Italiana* publishes the following:—

MacMahon was beaten by the Germans on the 2d, at Reichshofen. Another great battle was fought near Treves on the 8th; the Prussians won. It is believed they have cut off MacMahon and his army.

General Frossard fought well for four fours on the 8th, against overpowering odds, The Prussians marched from Weissemberg towards Luxemburg.

Paris 7th.

Total defeat of MacMahon confirmed. Frossard is badly wounded, and his army is on the defensive. Lebeouf is coming up with the French reserves. A final battle is expected,

Madrid, 9th.

Appeal made to the French nation for a great and final effort. Paris in state of siege.

Garibaldi has left Caprera, and volunteers are being enrolled with enthusiasm. Mazzini is expected at Genoa. Alliance with France spoken of at Florence. Revolutionary movements at Milan, Florence, and Genoa. Rumor that the Pope is going to France; the Pontifical army is ready for any invasion of Garibaldians.

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

The Admiralty have sent an order to Chatham dockyard for the whole of the people in the rope making department to be employed overhours, commencing from Monday.

It being desirable to have all kinds of stores and materials for warlike purposes in a state of readiness, efforts for that purpose are being made at the Royal Arsenal and other Government establishments at Woolwich. A working party on Monday proceeded from the Royal carriage department to the grand depot, for the purpose of overlooking and repairing where necessary the stores, consisting of gun carriages and limbers belonging to the Royal Artillery siege trains, together with the reserve stores of artillery. These are required by the artillery only when on active service, and have not been used for some years. Great activity prevails in most of the departments in the Royal Arsenal. On Monday morning over 300 men and boys were taken on. In the Royal carriage department about 100 smiths and 100 carpenters were entered. The remainder consisting of labourers and boys, were taken on the Royal Laboratory Department. The scene in the square facing the main gates of the Arsenal was one we have not witnessed since the close of the Crimean war. The square was literally filled with workmen anxious to gain employment, many of whom had come from a long distance for that purpose. At nine o'clock they were allowed to go down to the departments with the other workmen, and the authorities selected those they required. The greater part of the day was occupied by the medical officers in passing those engaged. The number of hands will be increased in most of the departments until at least the reserve stores are placed on the ordinary peace footing, below which some time since they have been allowed to sink.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo.

"Now then, gentlemen, while the political wheel of fortune is going round, and the ball is spinning, choose your colour and make your own game. Red or White is sure to win, and you have an equal chance. Make haste, gentlemen, choose your colour and make your own game."

Such, I suppose, is the invitation heard on the political 'bolsa,' and shouted among groups of excite! politicians, congregated all through the province. The revolution, it seems, is drawing to a close, for the troops are gathering fast near to the Capital. To enable us to judge which party will gain the day, we have only to consider the circumstances of each. The Reds have been in power for nearly five years, and we can readily imagine, from the industrious habits (!) of the people of this country, that their pockets by this time are pretty well lined. The Whites, on the other hand, have been all these years in exile, living, or rather lingering, on scanty fare, and fed chiefly on hope, not a very nourishing diet at the best. Though not addicted to agriculture, they have managed to plant their feet on their native soil, and having once fleshed their teeth on our cows, it will be a difficult job indeed to drive these desperate men back into starvation. We may then suppose that the Blancos will get in, and appoint a President of their own. What then? Why, according to the tenor of General Medina's proclamation, the sound of blacksmiths' hammers will be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, knocking off the fetters with which, he says, we are bound. Then the laws, which the Reds had been making paper cigars of, are to be restored, which in Spanish I suppose, is another word for enforced; at least where a money penalty is attached. Though robbed of our horses, we shall then enjoy the hope of peace and plenty, and, as a grand finale, every one shall sit under his own fig tree, singing, "three cheers for the Red, White and—looking rather Blue!" 'Veremos.'

General Medina deserves credit for his humane wish that he might take the country without shedding a drop of blood. Some years ago, I remember attending a meeting of the inhabitants of a provincial town in Scotland to consider the franchise question, when a bailie stood up, and heroically stated that it was the imperative duty of every one to fight for the rights and liberties which their fathers had gained for them knee-deep in blood! In a civilized country, here was a magistrate who, before his tongue had wagged two minutes, was up to his knees in blood, and in this half-savgge Banda Oriental a fighting general proclaims that what he wants he hopes to get without causing the loss of a single drop. It would be too uncharitable to think that he meant only of his own blood.

But by what means will the Blancos make themselves masters of Montevideo? Will they blow it up, or will they knock it down? Is it doomed to be recorded of the Edina of the River Plate, that "her latter end was pieces?" As this is a first-rate capital question, it is eagerly discussed by pulperos and almaceneros in camp towns, whose names figure in the ledgers in the city. But it is certain nothing of the kind will occur. At the worst, Gen. Medina will endeavour to terrify the Reds into submission by besieging the Capital. From all accounts, he has plenty of men to do it by land, and Mr. McLean can let him have, on hire, any number of whale boats, to make it effectual by water.

With the exception of Major Tolosa and party, we are quite free of the military here just now. What the major wants roaming about like the Wander-Jew, we are at a loss to know. From the peculiarity of his movements, twisting and turning like a fox, one would fancy that he had got on the track of Steamplough Melrose.

Santa Rosa has passed over us very mildly this year. Like the two fighting parties, her saintship did not blow great guns; neither did she pour on us any great deluge of water. The camps are rapidly improving.

KLIDE.

The province of Jujuy has sent six vicuñas and six llamas to the Cordoba Exhibition; also a fine lot of ore specimens and other articles.

The man who tied Tebes' hands at his execution was his accomplice, and when he said to the condemned man "God forgive you, brother," the felon replied, "You only got off by a fluke, my friend."

Subscriptions for the French wounded are coming in rapidly from several towns of this province.

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAUA AND Co.
101--Cangallo--103
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current we now so generally use and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book; in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. m.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishe can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,
AND
RIVER PLATE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
[LIMITED.]

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—

CITY OF LIMERICK, | CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, | CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The R.M.S.S. CITY of BUENOS AIRES is the next Steamer expected.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 13th, to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent at through

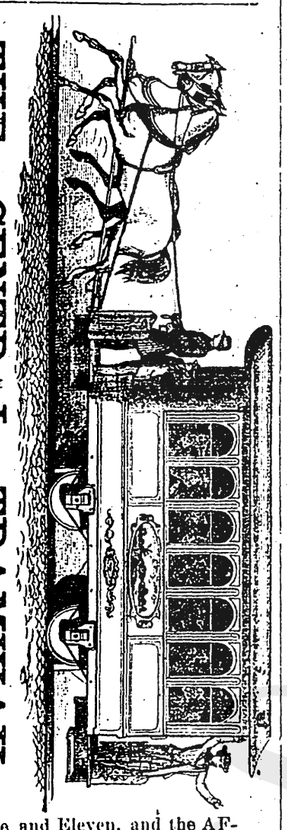
Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

All LETTERS must be mailed to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbroker
42 Calle San Martin.

THE CENTRAL TRAMWAY.



LEAVES ONCE DE SETIEMBRE.

A.M.		LEAVES SAN MARTIN—(Corner of Cangallo. A.M.	
7	.....		7.30
8	.....		8.30
9	.....		9.30
10	.....		10.30
11	.....		11.30
12	.....		12.30
P.M.		P.M.	
1	.....		1.30
2	.....		2.30
3	.....		3.30
4	.....		4.30
5	.....		5.30
6	.....		6.30
7	.....		7.30
8	.....		8.30
9	.....		9.30
10	.....	FROM MERCEDA DEL PLATA. P.M.	10
11	.....		11
12	.....		12

☞ The MORNING TRAINS at Nine and Eleven, and the AFTERNOON ones at One, Three, and Seven o'Clock, are in combination with the Western Railway.

TICKETS—$2.

For every Ten Vouchers a Passenger gets a Free Ticket.

F. and J. LACROZE,
Proprietors and Managers.

SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE KEPT ALWAYS ON HAND BY

GETTING & CO.,
66 and 68
Calle de la Defensa.

BRANDIES (in Cases and Casks.)
Martells, Hennessy, and "La Grande Marque."

GIN (in Cases.)
Old Tom and Hollands, marque "El Olivo."

WINES (in Cases.)
Margaux, Chalét Paullac, Port and Sherry.

WHITE SPIRIT.

HABANA CIGARS—("Carolina," and other brands.)

Biscuits, Cheese, Hams, Codfish, Mustard, Pepper, and Pimiento; Table salt, in barrels and glass jars; Eau de Cologne, Wax Vestas, Sealing Wax, Varnish, Rosin, Linseed Oil, Paints, comprising assorted colors, and all White; Ochre; Cannon, Musket, and Fowling Gunpowder, Seaming Sail and Tying Twine; Ground or Painters' Brushes; Portmanteaus and Travelling Bags; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles complete; Pelham Heads and Reins; Bridles and Carriage Harness; Brown, Bleached, Cream, and Tarpauling Canvas; Hessians, Riding, Blucher and Elastic-side Boots; Flour, Corn, Salt, and Wool Bags.

ROBERT HUNTER,
ENGLISH DRAPER.

133 Calle Defensa,

W. A. CRANWELL,
30—CALLE RIVADAVIA—30
[Opposite the Cafe del Plata.]

JUST RECEIVED, Ex "TYCHO BRAHE," a fresh supply of

ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER. | SAUNDERS' FACE POWDER. | LLOYD'S EUXESIS FOR SHAVING.

Hennessy's Brandy.

The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that hey have concluded arrangements with Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and CO., To receive regular and constant supplies of their well-known Brands of Cognac.

The first shipment has arrived, per "Suffren," and is now on Sale.

This Brandy is so well known, and so fully appreciated by the English Consumers, that anything we could say to recommend it would be superfluous, and we would therefore simply draw attention to the following Table of Exports of Cognac from Charente to Great Britain, for the twelve months ending the 30th of June 1869:—

	Puncheons.	Cases.
James Hennessy and Co....	9,462	214,886
Martell	8,340	113,664
Otard, Dupuy, and Co.	2,668	8,511
Jules Duret and Co.	456	6,371
Jules Robin and Co.....	366	6,247
Sundries.....	13,034	198,042
Total.....	34,316	547,740

For the year ending 21st December, 1869 Hennessy exported to Great Britain 10,513 Puncheons, and 282,768 Cases, being more than a third part of the total exports for the same destination.

In Great Britain, in Australia, and in India Hennessy's Brandy commands the preference, and fetches a higher price than any other Brand.

As a protection against falsifications, our name is attached to Messrs. Hennessy's Trade Label.

GEORGE BROWNELL and CO.,
11—Maipu-street—11
1m,jo4

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Printing Paper and Printing Ink,
On Sale, at the
OFFICE OF THE *STANDARD*.

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Stout,
In Quarts and Pints.
BASS'S PALE ALE,
At reduced rates.

Also,
SHEARS, TWINE,
And other requisites for Shearing.

On sale at
WILLIAM BARRY and CO.,
161—CALLE POTOSI—161
144—xp aug18

PRIVATE LESSONS
SPANISH, FRENCH, and BOOK-KEEPING.
Each Language taught in three months, both in six, and Book-keeping in eight days.
191—TACUARI—191

FOR SALE, a new SIX-SHOT REVOLVER with 100 Cartridges. Suitable for the Camp. Price $350. Address S. C., at the Office of the Standard. 228,3p,ag26

BITTERS—ANGOSTURA and DUTCH
WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO.,
69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

CHAMPAGNE—CLIQUOT, RODERER, and CO.
WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO.,
69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

PORT, SHERRY, and PRIORATO WINES,
In 1-16, ¼, and ½ Casks, and per Dozen.
WILLIAM MURDOCK and CO.,
69 and 71 Calle Belgrano.

8,000
Fine Mestiza Sheep
WILL BE SOLD
BY ADOLFO BULRICK,
On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1870,
At One o'Clock, sharp,
IN THREE FLOCKS.

These Animals are in splendid condition, and may be seen by intending purchasers for two days previous to the Sale, on the ground alongside the Rodriguez Station, on the Western Railway.

The Auctioneer's Flag will mark the spot on the day of Sale.

In case of unfavorable weather, the Auction will be postponed to the first fine day.

For further particulars apply at No. 141 Calle Piedad.

REMOVAL,
WILLIAM KITCHING
Has REMOVED from
107—Calle Moreno—107
to
303—CALLE POTOSI—303
Where he has for many years supplied nearly all the coffin shops in the city and country, and is now prepared, at his new Establishment, 303 Potosi, to undertake the service of Funerals, at the following prices:

The best Mahogany and Lead Coffin, with brass or silvered furniture, $2,000, or with best improved black, 1,200. Mahogany, without lead, from 100 to 500. Pine Coffins covered, from 50 to 300.

Hearse and Coaches at the lowest possible price.
303—CALLE POTOSI—303
16, xp,jy3

REMATES
POR
F. MADERO Y CA.

De Comestibles y Bebidas.

Por órden del Sr. Administrador de Rentas Nacionales, en su Casa Bolivar 14.

El Jueves 22 del corriente á las 12 en punto venderemos al mejor precio, dinero de contado y sin retirar lote una regular partida de comestibles y bebidas.

POR
FLORENCIO MADERO Y CA,

De una valiosa propiedad, Calle de Rivadavia y Ayacucho, formando esquina.

El Domingo 25 del corriente, á las 3 en punto de la tarde, venderemos al mejor precio dinero de contado, por orden de su dueño, la finca arriba mencionada, situada en un pasaje comercial formando esquina con las Calles de Rivadavia y Ayacucho No. 1.

Actualmente la esquina esta ocupada por una pinturería, contiene 4 magníficos graneros y una casa con 7 piezas y 2 mas altas, todo embaldosado umbrales de marmol, poso, cocina &c.

Mas de el Terreno 15 varas de frente al Sud, Calle Rivadavia por 70 de fondo de Oeste Calle de Ayacucho, pero se proviene que el terreno pierde dos varas, si se hubiera de rectificar.

Produce 5000 $ mje de renta susceptible de aumento, pues la casa no tiene contrato.

Su tasacion 500,000 $ mje que importa un interes de 1 por ciento; fenomeno que hoy ya no se ve ni con lente.

Prevenimos que hasta el dia antes del Remate estamos autorizados á oir propuestas particulares.

Titulos de primer orden pueden verse con nuestro Escritorio Bolivar 14.

POR
MANUEL P. MEDRANO.

JUDICIAL

Importante á los Especuladores.

De cien manzanas de terreno situada en el Partido General la Heras a 15 cuadras de la estacion del Ferro-carril que va a Lobos y como 20 cuadras del Pueblo Señoral las Flores, lindando por el Norte con Don Fadeo Ivamerdio por el Este con los herederos de Don Pedro Villamayor, por el Oeste con los herederos de Don Cipriano Villamayor, y por el Sud con Doña Teresa Ivamudio de Salas.

El Domingo 18 de Setiembre á las 12 del dia en punto se procederá al remate en los mismos terrenos donde estara la bandera, por orden del Sr. Don Jose Vicente Salas y autorizacion del Sr. Juez de primera Instancia en lo civil Doctor Don Miguel G Fernandez, las 100 manzanas de terreno arriba indicada, al mas alto precio y sin reservar lote, previeniendose que la venta se hara de una manzana con reccion al resto, ó al gusto de los compradores.

Los interesados que gustan ir antes del remate pueden hacerlo dirijiendose a la Estancia del Sr. Don José V Salas donde estaran con toda comodidad y adonde estará el rematador el 16, a la tarde.

Por mas informes á mi escritorio Calle de Potosi No. 103.

27,25p a24

FLORENCIO MADERO Y CA.
¡Judicial!!
De una valiosa propiedad Central Calle de Corrientes, Nos 145, 147, 149

El Martes 20 del corriente á las 3 en punto de la tarde venderemos al mejor precio y dinero de contado, por orden del Sr. Juez de 1ª Instancia en lo civil Dr. Don Jorge Echeveria, y por nombramiento especial y á pedido de todos los herederos de la Testamentaria de Don José Ignacio Faybo.

La valiosa propiedad situada en el local arriba indicado y compuesto su terreno de 11½ varas de frente al Sud por 71 de fondo y todo en esta edificado.

Su tasacion es de 700,000 $mje.

Para mas pormenores á la Escribania del Sr. Don Bernabé Demaria Bolivar 18 ó a nuestro escritorio Bolivar 14.

POR
FLORENCIO MADERO Y CA.

Decimo Gran Remate de Cigarros Habanos legitimos y Vinos Finos de Mesa.

En su Casa Calle Bolivar No. 14.

El Martes 13 de Setiembre á las 12 en punto, venderemos al mejor precio dinero de contado y sin retirar lote una gran cantidad de cigarros habanos legitimos (no menos de 34,000) garantida su calidad. La venta se hará por menos es decir en lotes de á 500 a fin de que el consumidor pueda surtirse ventajosamente.

Las marcas son de las mejores que se introducen al pais, y las mismas que publicamos constantemente en nuestros carteles; sin embargo el dia del remate se anunciarán en detalle.

En vinos tenemos de lo mejor en todas las marcas.

F. MADERO y Ca.

Grande y variado remate en el pueblo de las Conchas

Por orden de la Corporacion Municipal

De una manzana de terreno.

El Domingo 11 del corriente á las 2 en punto de la tarde, venderemos al mejor precio dinero de contado y sin retirar lote una preciosa manzana de terreno No. 36, situada á una cuadra del preciso rio el Tigre lindada por los terrenos de Alcorta, Dols, Madero y Municipales.

La venta se hará por lotes, recien numerados y dividido por el Agrimensor Don Eduardo Pico y—

NOTESE!!!

La venta se hara por cualquier precio y sujeta á una condicion rarisima en el presente siglo; debe venderse segun órden recibida muy barato para que esté al alcance de todos los compradores y estos enilicando fomenten inmediatamen en localidad.

La Municipalidad de las conchas al contrario de todos los especuladores nos grita y previno no vayan á vender caro y nosotros obedecemos llevando la órden.

Con esta franca esplicacion nos permitimos invitar á todo el mundo, para la adquisicion de estos lotes de terreno, suplicando solo exatitud en la hora, (el tren parte del 25 á las 12) poco entusiasmo y presteza en las posturas.

Su division es la siguiente:—

Lote No. 1—21-52 v.s. f'te por	57-16 fd'o (esquina)	
2— 6-88	56-75 id	
3—17-32	56-93 id	
4—17-32	57-11 id	
5—17-32	57-29 id	
6—17-32	57-47 id	
7—17-32	57-65 id	
8—17-32	57-83 id	
9—17-32	58-01 id	
10—14-93	58-27 id	esquina
11—15-45	82 id	
12—15- 7	83-29 id	
13—17-32	57-20 id	esquina
14—17-32	56-16 id	
15—17-32	56-08 id	
16—17-32	55-97 id	
17—17-32	55-86 id	
18—17-32	55-75 id	
19—17-32	55-64 id	
20—17-32	55-53 id	
21—14-93	55-42 id	esquina.

Para mas pormenores y ver el plano á nuestro escritorio Bolivar 14.

F. MADERO y Ca.

Gran Remate de libros escojidos antiguos y modernos.

En los idiomas Francés, Inglés, Español, Aleman, Italiano y Latin etc.

Por cuenta esclusiva de la Libreria 'Franco-Americana' y por falta de espacio en dicha casa para depositarlos.

En su casa Bolivar 14.

En los dias 13, 14 y 15 de Setiembre á las 12 en punto, procederemos á la venta al mejor precio, dinero de contado y sin retirar lote.

De mas de 3000 volumenes escojidos en los diomas arriba indicados, y de los mejores autores, siendo la mayor parte rica y lujosamente encuadernados, abrasando ciencias, artes, industria y literatura, jurisprudencia, religion, filosofia, economia social y politica, administracion, historia, medecina, viajes etc.

Dichos libros estarán en exhicion en nuestra casa de remate desde el viernes 26 del corriente, notandose particularmente entre ellos muchas obras relativas á Amèrica, asi como ediciones diversas antiguas y raras.

Los Catálogos se repartirán desde el mismo dia 26 del corriente en nuestro escritorio Bolivar 14. en la libreria Franco-Americana, Moreno 125, y en los periódicos el primer dia del remate.

REMATES
F. MADERO y Ca.

De una casa muy central calle de Salta No. 121, entra Moreno y Belgrano.

El Martes 21 del corriente á las 4 en punto de la tarde, venderemos al mejor precio y dinero de contado, la preciosa finca arriba mencionada situada en uno de los mejores parajes de esta ciudad y perfectamente avecindada.

La casa es construida á la moderna y se garante que su edificacion es hecha á todo costo, siendo las mesclas de arena de la Banda Oriental, ladrillo de primer órden, maderas fuertes de lo mejor y sin ningun género de economia. Fué construida para habitarla su dueño.

Tiene 7 espaciosas piezas, siendo 6 de ellas perfectamente entabladas, los patios con rica baldoza francesa y los zaguanes con mármol, aljibe de 30 pipas, cocina muy comoda embaldozada hasta el techo.

Produce de alquiler 2000 pesos mensuales siendo su inquilino una persona distinguida y respetable. La casa no tiene contrata de ninguna especie y hay quien ofrece 300 pesos mas de alquiler.

La tasacion de ella es baja si se tiene en cuenta la buena localidad y el lujo de la edificacion pero se previene que no se podrá dar por menos de ella pudiendo visitarse de 9 á 10 de la mañana y de 1 á 6 de la tarde.

En nuestro escritorio podrán verse las tasaciones y todo con revisar los titulos que son perfectos. Hasta el dia antes del remate se nos ha autorizado para oir ofertas particulares.

NOTICE.
TO SHEEPFARMERS, SALADERISTAS, &c.

Most important SALE of FAT SHEEP,
Partido of Lujan,
By ADOLPHO J. BULLRICK.

On Tuesday, the 13th of September, 1870, at One o'Clock, will be Sold by Public Auction, 8,000 splendid Mestiza Sheep, in grand condition, with little scab, and ready for lambing.

The Sheep will be on view at the Rodriguez Station, on the Western Railway, two days before the Sale, on Caraballo's Camp, where the Auctioneer's flag will be placed.

The attention of Sheepfarmers and Saladeristas is earnestly requested, as an opportunity will present itself, where really first-class Stock can be had. They will be sold Flock by Flock.

TERMS—CASH.

NOTICE—One of the Flocks is three-fourth Leicester and Southdown, de la cria de Don Jorge Keen, mestizada.

Purchasers will have two days' term for receiving the Flocks.

For further particulars please apply to
ADOLPHO J. BULLRICK,
141—CALLE PIEDAD—141
207,21pag24

LETTERS.
AT THIS OFFICE.

Henry Roach, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Basse Henry Brain, John Wood Reed, A. Hilton Rosa Dalton, S. Dunne, William Galloway Miss Gridley, John Hellier, J. Stewart, Pat. Begg, John Frayne, Henry Wrixon Beechers Thomas Conroy, Thos. Murtagh, W. C. Meore Thomas Bertram, William Andrew Murphy, James Filan, John Reidy, Edward Dillon, William Years, Michael T. Irwin, T. Reath, George Buckels, John Kelly, B. McCadden, Captain R. S. Culver, Mr. James Coughlin, G. E. Cox, Charles Kelly, n. Moran, Morgan Farrell, Edward McGuire, William Reynolds, John Burn, James Whalings, Frederick Stella Sottle 2, Benjamin C Smith, Mary Anne Gassonet, Denis Doyle, Hubert McGrath, William McNally, Patrick Higgins.

Captain R. T. Irwin, J. C. Meeler y Ca. Martin Egan, Miss Helen Cocherari, Ann Smith, Joseph Edward Kelly, John Simpson, P. Walsh, Michael Casey, Michael Crooke, F. P. Williams, Robert Champion, John Johnston, Richard T. Irwin, Charles Tottenham, Hart, Ricardo Keeyes, Angus Livingston, John Gover, William Birch, John Johnson Juan , Elderdoy, Anne Keegan, John Murphy, John Hanter, Frederick Hodder Frederick Williams.

Stamford Raffles Flint, William Killeen John M'Guirk, Miss A. Hart, Thomas Robertson, John Carmichal, John Young, P. Winthrop A. Moore, John Connor, J. Tratey, Edmund Wall, Sr. A. Miller, William Fagan 2, Ignatio Leon, R. E. Wade, John Wood Reed, C. Collins Capt. Newlands, H Scatcherd, Captain Joseph G. Barston, Rothesley, Mrs Armstrong, Jacob Lorrain, William Cahil. Thomas Gandly, Francis Hunt, Robert M'Donall, Turner, J. Brown, John Conley Frank Coghlan, C. Kent, R. Thomas, Patrick Hogan, W. M'Feat, Samuel O. Holderaft, Alexander Brown, Edward Maguire, Patrick Flanagan, Enrique Ranech, Wm. S. M'Hwain, J. Carbery, J Wyse, John Lynch, John Carmichael, 2, G. French, Don Mateo Russell. J. Grossart, Louis Mela, Henry Caley, Enrique T. Bradish, William M'Feat, Robert Hare, J. McLean, James Johnson, Thomas Ellis, C. B. Wade, — Ford, William Haugh, Albert Wollenweber, F. Pierson, C. Kent, Mrs. Mary Dougherty, Mat M. Fullen, Guillermo Bulie, Messrs. Marshall, J. William Morrison, John Stephens, Mara Dunne, Sr. D. Joaquin Lorenzo, Alejandro Cirrasco Albano.

R. Deney, Thomas Ledwith, J. W. Longley Peter H. Longley.

Robert Marshall, Robert Doyle, G. Henderson Captain Forbes, Pedro Morgan.

D. Geoghan, J. L. Simpson, Captain W. J. Watson, Captain Wheelen, W. Humphrey, J. Graham, P. Gardnier, J. Griffen, P. Green, J. Geoghan.

W. R. Garden 2, Edward Hurley, Thomas Reeves, Edmund Dillon.

Enrique Borland, Mrs. Matthew Williams, J. Piggott, J E Reeves, W S Pennie, Jacob Turner, Carlos Hart Borland, William Hart.

Turner 2, W Howie, Louis Jones, Enrique, Borland, Enrique Borland, A. J. Sharpe, John Brown, John Patton John Hutchinson, George Parker, James M'Guire, T Bridgeman or Wheeler, Barron, C Browne, Mrs E T Simpson.

S. M. Hart, Henry Borland, W C C Morgan, John Hutchinson, R, W. Stoate, E. Rodney Huxley, Dr. Mullens.

G. J Jones, James Machen Thomas, Harr B. Downing, Henry Stevens.

LETTERS
AT No. 48 CALLE RECONQUISTA

Anne Allen, John F Browne, Thomas Burke, Thomas Bird, Catherine Byrne, John Bran, James Briody. John Connolly, James Carbery, Nicholas Casey.

John Cone, James Cuffy, William Clear, Marcella Cummings, E Casey, Salto; Samuel Casey, or Coriet opher Brady, Eliza Connor, Thomas Carney, Ricardo Clemens, James Coghlan, Laurence Carbery, Patrick Coyne John Cosgrave, P Corrigan, Miss N Clarke, Mrs Bridget Coleborn, Andrew Cormack.

Catherine Duffy, John Delacy, Marianne Duffy, alias Ferrari; William Daly, Edward Dillon, Patrick Dowdall, Patrick Dalton, John Daly, Mary Anne Daly, Michael Donlon, Anne Duffy, James Drew, James Duncan.

Patrick Flynn, Michael Farrell, Catherine E Furlong, Michael Fitzsimon, Bryan Fay, P Furlong, John Fox, Margaret Fox.

Anne Gilligan, Bridget Gannon, Margaret Gardhan, Bryan Gill, John Graham, John Gready, Patrick Gaynor, Timothy Hurley, H Henderson, M Heavy, Margaret Heavy, James Hagarty 2, P Hogan, M Hencsy, Daniel Hogan, S Hall, J Halligan.

Patrick Kelly, Widow Kilomett, E Kenny, M Kenny, P Keating, Hugh, John, or Michael Keegan, A Kelly, M Keegan, Margaret Kilkeie, or J Colborn, Mrs Bridget Keena, Anne Ledwith, Peter Lynch, Martin Hays Lynch, Margaret, Bryan, or Thomas Langan.

T Duffy, of Liverpool; John Maher 2, J M'Garry, carpenter, Margaret Maxwell, James Murtagh, M M'Inrry 3, C Mahon, Margaret M'Donnell, E F Murreo, Marcella Martin, T Mooney, of Doniel; M Mulligan, S M'Cormick E M'Cormack, Joseph Mahon, Thomas Murry Peter Mitchel, Mary Moughty.

John Nally, John Noughten, Patrick O'Beirn, Kate O'Reilly, Mary O'Brien, Bernard O'Brien, Mary A Purcell, Michael Quinn.

Thomas Regan, Marin Rooney, Father O'Reilly, for James Keegan; Patrick Reilly, Mathew Rowan, Elizabeth Ricard, Andrew Reilly, W Sinnott, John Scally, of Killianbrack; James Simpson, W D Shaw, P Scally, Mary Sinnott.

Andrew Tracy, Thomas Taffe, Bridget Trodden, Edward Toner.

Anne Walsh, Catherine Walsh, John Wilson, Thomas Whelan, Margaret Wilson.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Rich and Poor,
Old and Young,
Parents and Guardians,
Kind and Severe,
Boys and Girls,
Good and Bad,
Beware,
The World is Moving!
And so are my Vans,
Which may be met in every Street,
But, in no part of Town can be beat.

CORNELIUS LANGAN
118—ESMERALDA—118.

UP TRAINS.
From the 31st MARCH, 1870, and until further Notice, the Trains will Run as under:—

STATIONS.	Depar.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
		WEEK DAYS.						
		1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
Parque		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
11 de Setiembre		9 0	10	3 0	6 0	9 0	2 10	6 10
Almagro		9 10	10 10	3 10	6 10	9 10	2 20	6 20
Caballito		9 15	10 15	3 15	6 15	9 15	2 25	6 25
Flores		9 20	10 20	3 20	6 20	9 20	2 30	6 30
El Recreo		9 25	10 25	3 25	6 25	9 25	2 35	6 35
San Martin		9 30	10 30	3 30	6 30	9 30	2 40	6 40
Moreno		9 45	10 45	3 45	6 45	9 45	2 55	6 55
Merlo		10 0	11 0	4 0	7 0	10 0	3 10	7 10
Moreno		10 20	11 20	4 20	7 20	10 20	3 30	7 30
Gen. Rodriguez		10 30	11 30	4 30	7 30	10 30	3 40	7 40
Olivera		10 45	11 45	4 45	7 45	10 45	3 55	7 55
Lujan		11 0	12 0	5 0	8 0	11 0	4 10	8 10
Olivera		11 15	12 15	5 15	8 15	11 15	4 25	8 25
Mercedes		11 30	12 30	5 30	8 30	11 30	4 40	8 40
Freire		11 45	12 45	5 45	8 45	11 45	4 55	8 55
Gorostiaga		12 0	1 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	5 10	9 10
Chivilcoy		12 40	1 40	6 40	9 40	12 40	5 50	9 50
		Passengers and freight.						
		1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
		6 0	11 0	3 0	6 0	9 0	2 10	6 10
		6 30	11 30	3 30	6 30	9 30	2 40	6 40
		7 0	12 0	4 0	7 0	10 0	3 10	7 10
		7 30	12 30	4 30	7 30	10 30	3 40	7 40
		8 0	1 0	5 0	8 0	11 0	4 10	8 10
		8 30	1 30	5 30	8 30	11 30	4 40	8 40
		9 0	2 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	5 10	9 10
		9 30	2 30	6 30	9 30	12 30	5 40	9 40
		10 0	3 0	7 0	10 0	1 0	6 10	10 10
		10 30	3 30	7 30	10 30	1 30	6 40	10 40
		11 0	4 0	8 0	11 0	2 0	7 10	11 10
		11 30	4 30	8 30	11 30	2 30	7 40	11 40
		12 0	5 0	9 0	12 0	3 0	8 10	12 10
		12 30	5 30	9 30	12 30	3 30	8 40	12 40
		1 0	6 0	10 0	1 0	4 0	9 10	1 10
		1 30	6 30	10 30	1 30	4 30	9 40	1 40
		2 0	7 0	11 0	2 0	5 0	10 10	2 10
		2 30	7 30	11 30	2 30	5 30	10 40	2 40
		3 0	8 0	12 0	3 0	6 0	11 10	3 10
		3 30	8 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	11 40	3 40
		4 0	9 0	1 0	4 0	7 0	12 10	4 10
		4 30	9 30	1 30	4 30	7 30	12 40	4 40
		5 0	10 0	2 0	5 0	8 0	1 10	5 10
		5 30	10 30	2 30	5 30	8 30	1 40	5 40
		6 0	11 0	3 0	6 0	9 0	2 10	6 10
		6 30	11 30	3 30	6 30	9 30	2 40	6 40
		7 0	12 0	4 0	7 0	10 0	3 10	7 10
		7 30	12 30	4 30	7 30	10 30	3 40	7 40
		8 0	1 0	5 0	8 0	11 0	4 10	8 10
		8 30	1 30	5 30	8 30	11 30	4 40	8 40
		9 0	2 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	5 10	9 10
		9 30	2 30	6 30	9 30	12 30	5 40	9 40
		10 0	3 0	7 0	10 0	1 0	6 10	10 10
		10 30	3 30	7 30	10 30	1 30	6 40	10 40
		11 0	4 0	8 0	11 0	2 0	7 10	11 10
		11 30	4 30	8 30	11 30	2 30	7 40	11 40
		12 0	5 0	9 0	12 0	3 0	8 10	12 10
		12 30	5 30	9 30	12 30	3 30	8 40	12 40
		1 0	6 0	10 0	1 0	4 0	9 10	1 10
		1 30	6 30	10 30	1 30	4 30	9 40	1 40
		2 0	7 0	11 0	2 0	5 0	10 10	2 10
		2 30	7 30	11 30	2 30	5 30	10 40	2 40
		3 0	8 0	12 0	3 0	6 0	11 10	3 10
		3 30	8 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	11 40	3 40
		4 0	9 0	1 0	4 0	7 0	12 10	4 10
		4 30	9 30	1 30	4 30	7 30	12 40	4 40
		5 0	10 0	2 0	5 0	8 0	1 10	5 10
		5 30	10 30	2 30	5 30	8 30	1 40	5 40
		6 0	11 0	3 0	6 0	9 0	2 10	6 10
		6 30	11 30	3 30	6 30	9 30	2 40	6 40
		7 0	12 0	4 0	7 0	10 0	3 10	7 10
		7 30	12 30	4 30	7 30	10 30	3 40	7 40
		8 0	1 0	5 0	8 0	11 0	4 10	8 10
		8 30	1 30	5 30	8 30	11 30	4 40	8 40
		9 0	2 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	5 10	9 10
		9 30	2 30	6 30	9 30	12 30	5 40	9 40
		10 0	3 0	7 0	10 0	1 0	6 10	10 10
		10 30	3 30	7 30	10 30	1 30	6 40	10 40
		11 0	4 0	8 0	11 0	2 0	7 10	11 10
		11 30	4 30	8 30	11 30	2 30	7 40	11 40
		12 0	5 0	9 0	12 0	3 0	8 10	12 10
		12 30	5 30	9 30	12 30	3 30	8 40	12 40
		1 0	6 0	10 0	1 0	4 0	9 10	1 10
		1 30	6 30	10 30	1 30	4 30	9 40	1 40
		2 0	7 0	11 0	2 0	5 0	10 10	2 10
		2 30	7 30	11 30	2 30	5 30	10 40	2 40
		3 0	8 0	12 0	3 0	6 0	11 10	3 10
		3 30	8 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	11 40	3 40
		4 0	9 0	1 0	4 0	7 0	12 10	4 10
		4 30	9 30	1 30	4 30	7 30	12 40	4 40